

DRY LAW'S SUCCESS
SAID TO BE ASSURED
BY RECORD OF 1920

Federal Director Reports Satisfactory Progress in First Year of National Prohibition Under Amendment to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The record made by national prohibition in the United States in its first year is a record of militancy and of progress, Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for the State of New York, declares in a statement made to The Christian Science Monitor. "We are organized now in good shape, but we must have the support of the public and of state and municipal authorities. I believe that the public mind has been made in the organization of a working force for clearing the ground and building the structure, so to speak, of national prohibition," he declared. "Many difficulties confront us, it is true, but I believe the worst is over. I believe that the ill resultant from the diversion of alcohol for illicit purposes will be remedied in large measure by the chemists in the technical division of our department, who are constantly working out formulae for the denaturing of alcohol. Denatured alcohol, in my opinion, is in large measure the answer to this problem. Governor Miller's statement that he will place the state and municipal authorities behind the enforcement of the federal prohibition act is most encouraging."

Renewal of Liquor Permits

"The time has now come when it becomes my duty under the law to pass upon applications for renewal of liquor permits. In this connection I desire to say that the concerns which have sprung up since prohibition went into effect will have to show beyond all doubt that they are legitimate before their application for a renewal of their permits is approved, and this applies with equal force to all classes of permits. I do not say that legitimate concerns asking permits on the ground that they require alcohol for the manufacture of hair tonics, perfumes and the like have not been organized since prohibition went into effect, but I suspect that the number of bona fide concerns manufacturing these commodities are small. The diversion of alcohol for purposes of the manufacture of hair tonics, perfumes and the like, through the medium of the manufacturing permit. Many manufacturers of Horiko Vio, stomach bitters and the like, have been flagrant violators of the law. Prior to prohibition their activities were comparatively small. I have been informed that one concern in Italy manufactured more than half the amount of Horiko Vio consumed in the United States. Since prohibition, literally hundreds of concerns have ostensibly engaged in the manufacture of this product. At the present time in the State of New York no alcohol or wine is permitted to be withdrawn for the purpose of manufacturing Horiko Vio."

Possible Profits

"For months we have been investigating these people and the illegitimate manufacturers of so-called hair tonics, perfumes and bitters, and have been requiring them to submit to an examination as to their manufacturing experience and knowledge. The result has been that hundreds of them have lost their permits. The temptation to a certain type to engage in this violation of the law is indicated by a consideration of the profits possible by the violation. A barrel of alcohol for legitimate purposes is worth from \$300 to \$400; for illegitimate purposes, a profit of \$1000 may be added. Thus it has been easy for these violators to obtain a profit of from \$300 to \$400 per cent, and when it is considered that merely by adding to the barrel of alcohol a dash of whisky, prune juice and a few other ingredients, three barrels of so-called whisky may be made, it will readily be seen that it has been possible to obtain fabulous profits providing the law could successfully be violated."

Help From Legitimate Dealers

"It is a matter of pleasure to me to be able to state that I believe in many instances the legitimate dealer is alive to this situation. In many instances I have received valuable assistance and hearty cooperation, not only from legitimate individual permittees, but from pharmaceutical and other societies. In conclusion, I would say that the attempts of all the forces of evil and of the underworld to circumvent and destroy the law have been and are successfully combated. Violators are waking up to the fact that the game is over, and that it is now as difficult to beat the National Prohibition Act as the Banking Act or any other law. The saloon is gone, and the distribution of liquor is practically stopped, except at prohibitive prices. Upon the anniversary of the first year of national prohibition under constitutional amendment we can report that its success is assured. The difficulties of organization have been met successfully. The statement by Gov. Nathan L. Miller in his message urging strict enforcement of the prohibition law in this state, that such enforcement might lead to modification of the law, has not been received with any adverse criticism on the part of dry leaders."

ARMY REDUCTION
WINS IN SENATE

Upper House Votes to Cut Maximum Strength of All Arms to 150,000 Men—Yearly Saving of \$50,000,000 Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first real test of sentiment on the reduction of the military establishment came yesterday when the United States Senate, by a vote of 34 to 28, voted to reduce the army to a maximum of 150,000 men of all arms and including contingents at outlying posts. According to senators who favored the drastic reduction from the 250,000 maximum authorized in the Army Reorganization Act, the saving of the Treasury will approximate \$50,000,000 a year.

The reduction was ordered by the Senate over the protest of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the world war, and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, both of whom had appeared earlier in the day before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and urged the advisability of retaining the army strength up to at least 200,000 men. General Pershing told the committee that in view of "world conditions and the unsettled situation" that exists, it would be unwise on the part of the United States to skeletonize her army unduly. The Secretary of War supported the contention of General Pershing and declared that it would be bad policy to go below 175,000 men as a minimum. Notwithstanding these protests a majority of the Senate voted for the drastic reduction.

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Recruiting Would Stop

As introduced from the Military Affairs Committee, the New resolution provided that there be no more recruiting until the army had been reduced to 175,000 men. When the resolution came up for a vote yesterday (Friday), Sen. (R.) Senator from Wisconsin, offered an amendment to the New resolution fixing 150,000 as a maximum and declaring that there shall be no more enlistments until this number has been reached. James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the military committee, and Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, the author of the resolution, protested against the New amendment and told the Senate of the position taken by the Secretary of War and by General Pershing. The protests from both quarters were disregarded by the reductionists. Nineteen Republicans and nine Democrats voted "No" on the New amendment and 10 Republicans and 24 Democrats voted "Yes."

It looked last night as if the matter had not been finally decided, even as far as the Senate is concerned. The forces opposed to drastic reduction, and who were inclined to view seriously the protests of the War Department, and particularly the caveat of General Pershing, were preparing to review the situation in order, if possible, to get a reconsideration of the vote whereby the New amendment was adopted. Senator Wadsworth got in touch with George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, who was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee during the war. The Oregon Senator, who has been absent from his seat on the floor for some time, is expected to use his influence with some of his Democratic friends to secure a reconsideration of the vote.

Veto Expected

It is also expected that President Wilson will veto the resolution if he follows the advice of the War Department and the considerations presented by the general staff of the army. While recruiting will practically cease it will take more than a year to bring the army down to 150,000 men. It is estimated now at something like 235,000 in all branches. Senator Wadsworth brought out the fact that the combatant branches of the army, the infantry, the chemical service branch, the tank corps and the field artillery are now "dangerously skeletonized" and are well below the proportionate strength authorized. In order to equalize the strength of all arms, Senator Wadsworth had offered an amendment which would permit increase of strength in the defective branches to bring them up to 53 1/2 percent of the maximum authorized in the army act. This proviso, which was adopted, will not affect the total of 150,000 but it will mean that the time taken to reach this limit will be longer.

Senator Wadsworth afterwards pointed out that the drastic diminution would be particularly felt in the air service, which he said is now much below the strength of the air establishment of any of the major powers. There are only 700 men in the entire chemical service division, he said. He added that the tank corps is much below the requisite strength and that the field artillery, one of the most important combat units of the army, is not strong enough even in proportion to a striking force of 150,000 men.

CANADIAN SCHEME
FOR OBTAINING COAL

Proposed Railroad From Cochrane to James Bay Would Enable Industries to Have Fuel Brought From Spitzbergen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
LONDON, Ontario.—Steam coal from Spitzbergen for Canadian factories and railroads, delivered by water to James Bay and by rail from there to northern Ontario lake ports may be a development of the not far distant future if plans of federal and provincial exponents of the scheme do not miscarry. What is likely to be the first concrete step toward the accomplishment of the project will be taken at Ottawa this month, when the Hon. E.



Canadian coal-carrying plan. Map shows proposed route from Spitzbergen to Georgian Bay in Ontario by sea, rail and canal.

C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, will hold a conference for the specific purpose of discussing proposed canal and railway lines to tap the Far North. The coal-carrying plan is purely incidental, injected into the situation because of the anxiety which arises from time to time lest the supply of United States coal to Canada may be discontinued through transport troubles or possible tariff readjustment. Another reason for considering the James Bay project is that an international agreement may not be reached in the matter of the Great Lakes waterway, and Canada may thus be forced to seek a new outlet to the sea, which would logically proceed by a northern route.

Scheme Outlined

At the Ottawa conference between the premiers, Ontario will have additional representatives in Hugh A. Stevenson, London's member of the legislature, and J. W. Richardson of North Bay, head of the northern United Boards of Trade. Interest of the federal government in the northern route proposals has already been aroused, but as the entire scheme would be within Ontario territory, the part the provincial authorities will play is not minimized. Integral parts of the proposed route are the French River canal, connecting Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing, and the Northern Ontario railway, joining North Bay on Lake Nipissing to Cochrane in the north. From Cochrane a rail line would be constructed to James Bay, and the outlet to the sea would be complete.

The French River canal has already been undertaken by the federal government, and while construction has not been begun the plans are at such a stage that construction need not be delayed. The building of the canal is presumed to be a matter of only a few years in any case, as it is a direct short cut from the lakes to the heart of the northern Ontario district. If the federal government indicates reluctance to proceed, the provincial government may ask for permission to assume the burden. The northern railway connecting Cochrane and James Bay is by no means a dream, either, for at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, an enabling bill was put through authorizing the construction of the road. Commencement was held up along with many other similar projects in the Province. Surveys, it is understood, have been commenced. Surveys of the French River canal section are complete.

Electric Energy Available

A feature of the canal plan is that a huge block of electric energy might be developed with the construction of the canal. A drop of 65 feet from Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay is indicated by the surveys, and this, it is estimated, could produce about 300,000 horsepower. There is a considerable flow of water from Lake Nipissing and the anxiety of let-up is negligible. The proposed power scheme for this canal would be second only to Niagara in Ontario. As for the canal itself, there would be no great ditching required. While the railroad connecting Cochrane with James Bay was not primarily designed as an outlet for grain

and an inlet for coal, it will be admirably suited for this work when completed. The route leads through the timberlands and through sections already mapped out as the next great source of supply of pulpwood for Canada, and also for the United States. In addition to handling oil and pulp the capacity of the freight service on the proposed line would be taxed by the outgoing and incoming coal. The northern sea route is declared to be decidedly feasible for handling this big trade. Vessels already come around from the Atlantic into Hudson Bay and James Bay, and the extension of this service prodigiously was the outlook on which the Hudson Bay Railroad, Winnipeg to the bay, was projected. The Hudson Bay sea route is not the easiest in the world for navigators, but could be improved wonderfully.

PROPOSED LOAN TO GREECE IS HELD UP

Notification Awaited That Treasury May Deal With Legation Official as the Representative of King Constantine's Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Developments in connection with the proposed loan to Greece have been halted, it was learned yesterday, by the lack of official notification to the Treasury Department that it may deal with the chargé d'affaires at the Greek Legation as the authorized representative of the government headed by King Constantine. A statement issued yesterday by the Department of State reads as follows: "The Department of State is informed by the Treasury Department that until the State Department officially advises the Treasury Department that the present chargé d'affaires of the Greek Legation is the authorized person in charge of the legation with whom the Treasury may officially deal as having been accredited to this government by the Constantine régime, the Treasury is not in a position officially to complete arrangements for the advance."

"The Treasury Department, however, has conferred informally with the chargé d'affaires in order to pending the receipt by the Treasury Department of advice from the Department of State that he has been duly accredited he may inform the present Greek Government of the steps necessary to be taken by it in order to meet, in connection with such proposed advances as might be made under the credit formerly established in favor of Greece, the requirements imposed by the arrangement between the Treasury and the Greek Government made in November, 1919, pursuant to which the three previous installments were advanced."

TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE TRANSVAAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday).—Labor conditions in many parts of the Union are causing grave anxiety. The glut of imports from Britain, Germany, Belgium and Japan is hitting makers of leather goods very hard, and there is already considerable unemployment in this trade. The whole boot industry at Port Elizabeth is stated to be in peril. On the Rand, the influx of white people from country districts has been a serious factor in the closing down of certain mines, have rendered the situation very serious.

Conditions of diggers in the diamond fields at Bloemfontein and other places are described as highly unsatisfactory. Many families are short of food and are living in overcrowded conditions. At Jagersfontein it is alleged that there has been victimization in a number of instances, and it is proved to be true. Labor authorities threaten drastic action. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that a number of Mauritanians, whose country is abundantly prosperous, are heavily investing in South Africa, especially Natal, where they consider remarkable opportunities offer themselves at the present time.

PORTUGUESE CABINET FACED WITH CRISIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LISBON, Portugal (Friday).—The Liberato Pinto Government, which is the seventh Portuguese cabinet within the space of less than a year, is faced with a severe crisis and is not expected to survive, the chief difficulty being the determination of the Finance Minister, Cunha Leal, to resign, his schemes for heavy taxation and increased fiduciary issue being the main feature of the governmental program. There has recently been anxiety about the Portuguese banking position and the run upon the banking firm of Totia, but it only lasted a day and the bank came through safely. There is much comment, largely favorable, upon the announcement that arrangements are in train for facilitating the application of Spanish capital to the development of the immense unexploited riches in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. An important Spanish financial group is behind the scheme.

BRITISH MINISTRY
FACES OPPOSITION

Trade Stagnation Places Ministers in an Unstable Position—Situation Demands All the Premier's Resourcefulness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The coalition government, which came into power as a result of the general election of 1918, found everything plain sailing while warlike enthusiasm and gratitude for cessation of hostilities buoyed up the country. But now that post-war prosperity has been suddenly snuffed out by trade stagnation, the government's troubles are coming thick and fast. The first rumblings were heard after J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stuck by his guns and insisted on the excess profits duties being maintained as part of his budget, and ever since there has been a continual protest from business men throughout the country against what they call this iniquitous step. This tax, as a revenue producer, has not been the success this year that it was during the war and has bled the surplus capital necessary for investment in new ventures, for, in addition to this tax, the captains of industry have also to meet a heavy income tax, a super-tax, and a corporation tax, so that the business world has been denuded of its initiative.

But the government has not felt the pinch alone through the poor showing of the treasury, for other Cabinet ministers are coming under fire, the most recent and notable case being that of Albert Holden Illingworth, the Postmaster-General. Last week he announced that it had been decided to adopt proposals for a general increase in telephone charges made by a departmental committee, and recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons, the new tariff to be introduced on January 10 for new circuits and to apply to existing installations from April 1.

Business Men's Opposition

According to the government statement, under the old system of flat rate, smaller subscribers were penalized for the benefit of business messages and the deficit on the telephone system had to be met, not by subsidy but from the service itself. The new plan, therefore, is to charge for each message. Business men point out that, until a message meter has been invented and installed, constant disputes will arise as to the number of messages transmitted. The changes involve serious additional expense. These protests have been growing during this week, and the latest objections were registered by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at their meeting yesterday. The chief objection, apart from the high increased charges, is that these rates have not been discussed and fixed by parliamentary authority. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Premier returns from his country residence "The Chequers" today and will preside at the first cabinet meeting to be held this week, when the position of the Postmaster-General, under this storm of protest, will be discussed.

Health Ministry Criticized

Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Health, has also come in for serious criticism on account of the introduction of the recent Health Bill in the House, which was thrown out by the Lords, and now, after having put up a demand for 500,000 new houses and laid plans for their construction, he is today faced with the report of the Registrar-General, who calculates that only 140,000 new houses, excluding those needed to replace defective buildings, are actually required to accommodate the population. Contracts are already signed for 140,000 houses, and the minister states that long before these are built, he will be in a better position to gauge the requirements. This miscalculation, if confirmed, will seriously affect the government's position with Labor and in a way justify the building trades, should they, as anticipated, refuse the government's dilution offer. Their demand for provision being made in the event of their unemployment, the possibility of which having been pooh-poohed by Dr. Addison, will be justified if such a drastic reduction in the number of houses required should materialize.

Effect of Trade Slump

Another member of the cabinet, who is now likely to feel the pinch of the present trade depression, is Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, who showed such ability in handling the coal strike. The Treasury has been expected to benefit largely from the government's share in the huge profits registered by the export coal trade, but when it was possible to make these profits, the coal mines' output was seriously curtailed. Since a tentative settlement was reached with the miners and the weekly output has gone up to 5,300,000 tons, the demand for export coal has fallen off. The reason for this cessation is threefold, the most serious being general trade stagnation, the second is that, during the prospect of a coal strike, France and Italy secured large supplies from America, and third, the delivery of 2,000,000 tons per month from the German mines to France under the Spa agreement has reduced the demand for Welsh coal. Sir Robert has now to meet increased wages of miners to about 3s. 6d. per shift and find the owners guaranteed profits of some £26,000,000 per year, both of which are jeopardized by this unexpected slump in exports.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, has his hands full with the unemployment problem, and while these are the most outstanding domestic difficulties that the coalition government faces, there are, in addition, the question of the treaty of St. Germain and other foreign matters of considerable difficulty, to say nothing of what shall be done with regard to the serious question of big battalions. By those who know him, it is felt that Mr. Lloyd George will, with his versatile adaptability, find a solution for all these problems, and while occasional by-elections like that of Dover may register public disapproval of excessive government expenditure, at present there appears to be no practical alternative to Mr. Lloyd George's administration.

CRITICAL DECISIONS
AWAIT CONFERENCE
OF ALLIES IN PARIS

New Element Is Added to Reparations Problem by French Political Crisis, Indicating a Less Moderate Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The effect of the fall of the Leygues ministry on the powers' conference in Paris, and the possibility of postponement were discussed in authoritative quarters with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor when he was informed that there was a likelihood that some postponement would take place, but the important point to be borne in mind is the fact that Mr. Leygues was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the issue that he been given a free hand in the forthcoming discussions. The fact that the Chamber turned down this proposition and defeated the ministry goes to show that the Chamber at least stands solidly for a literal interpretation of the Versailles Treaty.

According to the Treaty, the Reparations Commission must decide by the end of May the amount Germany shall pay to the Allies. The British Government has all along stood for determining the amount of the reparations by agreement with Germany, and if the French Government insists on determining the amount without agreement, grave results are feared. President Millerand, it is thought, takes a moderate view and is willing to reach an agreement with Germany. The French Government has shown by its recent actions a reactionary tendency, however, and, according to the Labor press here, the judgment delivered by the Eleventh Correctional Court yesterday, ordering dissolution of the Confédération Générale du Travail is evidence of this reactionary tendency, which may have far-reaching effects.

Coming Conference of Premiers

Consequently considerable interest is being aroused by the forthcoming conference of premiers in Paris, where it seems probable that decisions of vital importance will be taken. Little difficulty should be encountered in accommodating the British and French views with regard to German disarmament, for the differences here concern the ways and means to be employed to reach a conclusion, about which both are in agreement. As far as the question of reparations is concerned, the real struggle will commence when the question of the Near East is approached. Italy possesses a viewpoint all her own, having little interest in the matter save in the aggrandizement of her influence in the Aegean and Asia Minor. British ideas, however, are not those of France. Downing Street is admittedly averse to altering the conditions of the treaty which have once been agreed upon, if arrangements can be made for its effective execution and is disinclined to hand back any territories to Turkey. While it is impossible to deny that the recent changes in Greece have considerably altered the political outlook in the Orient, the fact remains that the Allies entered into certain engagements with the Greek Government, not with the personality of Mr. Venizelos, and if the Greek Government as such is prepared to carry out its share of the bargain, it is considered here that it would be difficult for the Allies not to fulfill their part.

Attitude Toward Greece

Should events prove that the Constantine Government is unable to carry on the policy of its predecessor, the problem would then, of course, take a new complexion. But the French attitude is not motivated by this possibility. France desires to ease her own situation in Syria and Cilicia and, to her idea, improve her position at Constantinople at the expense of the Turkish settlement. Whether this possibility will be realized in fact remains to be seen, but the mounting certain dangers are inherent upon it and the entire situation in the Near East is so uncertain that any attempt to rush a decision would be dangerous, the more so as there is nothing to be lost by going slow at present. The case calls for the exercise of a statesmanlike prudence and a return to those first bases of peace which seem to have been overlooked in some quarters of late. As to the Allies rendering assistance to Austria, no doubt something will be done, but the informant stated that the plan of Sir William Goode, British representative on the Reparations Commission, for resuscitating Austria's finances is much too expensive a measure to be adopted at the present time.

German Apprehensions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The situation created by the resignation of the French Cabinet occasions some anxiety in the German Government and political circles. The report that Raymond Poincaré might be the next French Premier alarms the general public, and tonight's evening newspapers give prominence to a statement in today's Paris "Journal du Peuple" to the effect that Mr. Poincaré, as Premier, means war with Germany. The semi-official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "Germany had no occasion to place confidence in Mr. Leygues, but the German people has

only to expect from the new Premier, as Mr. Poincaré or another, confidence of that policy which President Millerand embodies. The new combination will lead to a sharp emphasis of the French Nationalist standpoint, and the logic of events must be left to teach the French Government and public that such a policy will lead to their isolation in the world.

The moderate Socialist newspaper "Vorwärts" admits that the situation created is not pleasant for Germany, and urges the German Government in the matter of disarmament to rigidly carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty. At the same time, the "Vorwärts" declares that France also must adhere to the Peace Treaty and stop its schemes for military aggression against Germany.

Situation in France

Newspapers More Insistent That Germany Must Be Made to Pay

SPECIAL cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. PARIS, France, (Friday).—Raoul Peret, Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet, provisionally on his ability to secure the necessary support of his colleagues in the chief offices. The new Premier will undoubtedly raise as his battle-cry, "The Treaty and nothing but the Treaty." The cry will represent the feeling of the Chamber. It was his speech at the reassembling of the Chambers, in which he declared that the people would not submit to the humiliation of allowing its vanquished enemy to tear up the engagements it had signed, that marked him as the future Premier and gave the final fillip to the reaction against the Leygues Ministry.

While the new Premier recognizes that the continued support of the Allies is necessary to France in securing fulfillment of the Treaty by Germany, his election nevertheless signals a stiffening attitude on the part of France toward any further modification of the terms. During the days of the crisis, the French newspapers have become more insistent that Germany must be made to pay. France, it is affirmed, may pay too great a price for the agreement with the Allies, and the time has come when a firm stand must be made for her own particular interests in the settlement terms. It is certain that when the conference of allied premiers meets, the French representative will maintain a far less conciliatory tone than his predecessor.

It is not decided at the time of writing who the Foreign Minister will be. It is regarded as unlikely that Mr. Peret will take the dual office. Aristide Briand, it is understood, has signified his willingness to serve for foreign affairs. It is regarded as probable that the Paris conference may be postponed in order that the new ministry may formulate a definite policy, as representing the final word of France, in the matter of reparations.

How far the Chamber will support the new government in the extreme measures the government may wish to adopt toward Germany is problematical. While the majority which overthrew Mr. Leygues was unanimous in the view that the ministry had not done the right thing, it is not at all unanimous on what the interpretation of the right thing should be. The majority behind the new Premier includes two extremes, the militants, who demand further occupation of German territory, and the social pacifists, who already condemn the country's present military expenditure.

This fact will undoubtedly exercise a steady influence on the government in dealing with the Allies. Pressing financial considerations are also integrally bound up with the question. The position has been summarized that, however much France might hope to gain by marching her troops beyond the Rhine toward Berlin, she would lose all if financial ruin and political revolution were brought about by her militarism.

German Reply to Allies

SPECIAL cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office. BERLIN, Germany, (Friday).—The German Government issued today answers to questions regarding the financial and economic situation which were asked for by the allied delegates to Brussels. The government says that the national expenditure exceeds the income, and therefore it is compelled to issue paper money. Rigid economy is necessary if the financial chaos is to be remedied. The government says the direct taxes are bringing in less than expected. Much hoarding of money is taking place among the population. The government is determined to continue its policy of the utmost economy.

NO TROUBLE SEEN OVER MEXICAN NOTE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Reports printed in Mexico City papers that the United States note on the decision of the Mexican supreme court regarding a suit for ownership against the Nacion Mining Company of Chihuahua was "energetic and severe," are denied by the Foreign Office.

The controversy arose from Undersecretary Polk's inquiry into statements of American stockholders that fraudulent legal proceedings involving title to the Nacion mining property were taking place.

The matter, the statement says, should cause no apprehension of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

PASSENGER SHIPS DELAYED

NEW YORK, New York.—Thirteen passenger vessels and 26 freight steamers due here today and tomorrow from European ports, have been delayed from 12 to 48 hours because of heavy storms. Among them are the Imperator and La France.

PAYMENT DECLARED DUE TO RAILROADS

Representative of the Executives Asserts That Plight of Lines Is Serious—Need of Money From Government Stressed

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Declaring that the railroads are entitled to payment for the loss sustained by the government's use of the roads, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, sought to impress upon the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday that the plight of the railroads is serious and that it is the duty of Congress, which passed the Transportation Act, to see that its provisions are carried out.

"There is no such thing as a rich carrier in this country today, because balances are held up to the extent of millions of dollars," said Mr. Cuyler. "Supplies from material men are unpaid for; most of the carriers have no means of securing further money; they have exhausted their borrowing powers on the securities such as they would have gotten from their strong boxes; exhausted their resources and find themselves in a position where they cannot carry on unless they have some relief under the workings of this act. It is important that this Transportation Act be applied as stated on its face rather than to be held up for months and months, and possibly years, until these balances are ascertained and then paid."

"I cannot impress upon the committee too strongly the situation of the carriers today," said Mr. Cuyler. "It is no fault of the Transportation Act, except this construction of it by the Secretary of the Treasury. I feel justified in saying that it is a very serious condition and one that Congress should settle. Congress has stated how the transportation business of this country should be carried on, and how can the Secretary nullify that Congress has said?"

Partial Payment Urged

"It is admitted that large sums are due the carriers, and why should not a partial payment certificate be filed which would permit the carriers to at least have something of the amount which is owing to them. Now, a carrier can only borrow for the purpose of paying its fixed charges and operating expenses; it cannot borrow for the purpose of paying dividends. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, has actually earned its dividends but has no cash with which to pay them, and it cannot go to the government and get cash; it has exhausted practically all of its resources and cannot go to the banks and borrow money from them."

"What amount of the railroads would you say are unable to pay their bills?" asked Alben W. Barkley (R.), Representative from Kentucky.

"I know of one road where there is over \$20,000,000 due and it might run up into the hundreds of millions," said Mr. Cuyler. "The roads have not the credit and are cutting down to a minimum and ordering just enough equipment for safety and not any for renewals."

Asked if the credit of the railroads is actually exhausted, Mr. Cuyler said: "I did not mean to say actually exhausted but rather in great jeopardy." "Do you mean to say that the railroads are potentially insolvent?" "No sir, but if the railroads are not granted the relief of these partial payments they will be in a very bad situation," Mr. Cuyler said. "If the terms had been carried out as meant the railroads would be in a satisfactory condition, and if the railroads can receive partial payments as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission the financial difficulties of all the railroads would be greatly benefited. This is neither a charity nor a gift. I think we are entitled to these sums because the government used the railroads, and we are entitled to pay for the loss we suffered by reason of the government's use."

Alfred P. Thom, vice-chairman and general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, explained the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Question of Courts

"We have taken this matter to the courts," he said. "The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has upheld the Treasury Department. The case is now with the District Court of Appeals. It is so urgent, however, and the situation of the carriers is so precarious that we are obliged to come to Congress and ask it to interpret what it means."

"The increased rates have been a disappointment," Mr. Thom said, "because of the decline in traffic."

"The remedy for this situation is the passage of the legislation recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to require the certification and payment of partial amounts due to the carriers for the guaranty period," said Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "Further, to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of deferred claims or deferred debts or credits, to railway operating income, which cannot presently be definitely determined, to make reasonable estimates and when agreed to by the carrier to use the same in certifying the amount as final settlement of the guaranty period."

Dual Railway Interests

Mr. Plumb Opposes Proposed Change in Clayton Anti-Trust Act

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Railroad companies in the United

States cannot be efficiently and economically managed if the proposed amendment to Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which forbids railroad management to purchase supplies from companies in which members of the management are interested, is enforced, according to Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel of the railroad labor organizations, in a statement made yesterday before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where the amendment is under consideration.

"There has grown up in the administration of our railways a general custom prevalent with most railway officials and directors whereby such officials and directors have become interested in or also represent concerns with which the railways have dealings," said Mr. Plumb. "So general is this custom that we find now representatives upon the railroad directorate groups of men who also act as directors for financial institutions and manufacturing and contracting concerns with which the railway company represented by such directors must necessarily have extensive dealings."

Change in Conditions

"A few years ago, in the 20-year period prior to 1900, these officials and individuals were in many cases personally interested, through the ownership of stock or securities, in both the railway company which they represented and the concerns with which the company had dealings. In the past 20-year period this has become less and less the standard state of facts. Today railway directors and officials have little or no personal interest in the railways they officer, and in all probability smaller personal interests in the outside concerns in which they also are officers and directors."

Illustration of Custom

"I will give one illustration to show how far this new custom has gone. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is officered and directed by a very substantial and responsible group of men of recognized skill and ability in the operation of railways. Not one of these men from the president down has a dollar invested in the railway properties they are managing. Each one holds legal title to a certain number of shares of stock in order that he may be qualified to act as director or officer, but this stock does not belong to him. The equitable title to the stock rests in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway corporations."

In 1912 there were 11 directors of the Burlington who were also the directors in 25 industrial concerns, notably the Car Trust Investment Company, Great Northern Iron and Ore Company, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal companies, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Pullman Company and the United States Steel Corporation. These same men were also directors in 22 financial institutions.

"I do not know to what extent these necessarily conflicting interests are represented by the same men upon the directorate of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy today, but it is perfectly apparent in the case of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy that they have no personal interest in the railway property they are administering. When they have outside personal interests in other concerns dealing with the railways, it is admitted by all concerned that such a dual interest joined in the same individual is a constant temptation to the men possessing such interests to benefit personally out of transactions between the carrier and the concerns furnishing supplies. The extent of this temptation is the evil which Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act sought to correct."

THANKS FOR GIFT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert E. Ryle, Dean of Westminster Abbey, has sent to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace this message of thanks for the gift of \$20,000 toward the restoration of the Abbey: "The great American people has always had a warm affection for Westminster Abbey, and I rejoice to know that this inheritance from early centuries of English history is felt to be one of those most hallowed pledges of brotherhood which help to unite the two nations in enduring harmony and good will."

ELECTION OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The August grand jury has returned between 20 and 30 indictments against election officials for alleged frauds at the last elections. It is charged that in a number of cases both Miller and Smith, who were charged, and votes for Socialist Assemblymen transferred to fusion candidates. One indicted official was a process server in the district attorney's office and a former Tammany election district captain. Speedy trial of the indicted officials is expected.

FARMERS GIVE CORN TO SAVE CHILDREN

American Federation Pledges Aid For Needy in Europe and China—Better Education of Young on Farms Advocated

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—When J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing a membership of 1,500,000 farmers in 37 states, declared that the farm producers of the United States stood ready to "guarantee that no child, either in China or in Europe, need starve while the granaries of America are bursting, representatives of 31 Illinois counties at the sixth annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association here donated 47 carloads of corn to be turned over to the relief commissions.

Telegrams from farm bureaus in Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa were received declaring that they wanted to make similar donations, and Mr. Howard said he had assurances from many other states that farm organizations were anxious to donate not only corn and wheat, but other surplus produce. Indications are that the movement will become nationwide.

A special committee was appointed to meet at once with representatives of the relief commission to work out details for taking advantage of the donations. The farmers will deliver the grain free on board at shipping points and they will leave it to the relief organizations or the "other 65" per cent of the population, to provide the transportation. The donations are made on condition that none of the grain will be sold in the United States, as that would further depress market prices. The corn donated by the 31 Illinois counties amounts to 70,500 bushels, which it is estimated cost the farmers 93 cents a bushel to produce.

Farm Machinery Prices Criticized

"We deplore the world conditions at this time," said a resolution passed by the convention, "where there is suffering and starvation of more parts of the world because of inability to obtain necessary food, when the markets of this country are so congested that the farmers are unable to secure the cost of production for their corn. We stand ready to join with the farmers of our sister states to guarantee the donation of enough corn to prevent the starvation of any human being in any country provided that the other 65 per cent of our population will guarantee to deliver directly to the starving people in any country all of the corn so donated."

"We deplore the disposition of the manufacturers of farm machinery to maintain war prices on all farm machinery when commodities in other lines have been reduced and the price of farm crops in some instances is showing a depreciation of more than 50 per cent. We recommend to our members and to the farm bureau of the State of Illinois that everything possible be done to conserve and repair the present equipment on the farms, with the result that the necessity for the buying of new equipment for the production and harvesting of this year's crop be reduced to the minimum."

Needless Waste Charged

"We call attention to the waste of time, equipment and energy in the marketing and distribution of our crops, and recommend the adoption of better and more efficient agencies in carrying out such operations whenever such agencies may appear to be practical and feasible. We endorse the principle of the cooperative handling of commodities of the farms wherever such agencies promise to distribute more efficiently the foodstuffs of the nation from producer to consumer, and call upon our state and national legislative bodies to pass laws which will assist in such operations."

"We look upon the education of our young people as one of the principal safeguards to our future life, and recommend the addition of such laws and practices in local communities as will give to the children of the rural communities as good equipment as any of the children in our nation. We recommend the adoption of such instruction as will best fit the children of the farms for life's work in rural communities. We recommend that, in communities where such is feasible, the consolidation of rural districts for grade work be adopted to the end that the highest state of efficiency and economy may obtain in rural education."

New York Appeal

Governor Miller Sets Day for Aid for War Wail Children

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. ALBANY, New York.—Aid to the stricken children in eastern and central Europe from New York State through contributions to be made on Wednesday, January 19, to the European Relief Council, is urged by Gov.

Reich and Lieve
RICH AND LEE-À-VER

Nathan L. Miller in a proclamation issued here yesterday.

The Governor calls upon all communities, institutions and persons within the state "to tender their moral and financial support without stint to the task of assuring the war wail children food and medical attention until the next harvest."

He urges that Wednesday, January 19, 1921, be set aside as a special day of self-denial, "on which the citizens of the state, out of such sacrifice as they may choose to make, shall send special contributions to the New York State Committee of the European Relief Council, whose headquarters is at 42 Broadway, New York City."

CUBAN INQUIRY

DECISION DELAYED

Spokesman in Washington for Liberal Party Commends the Decision of Senate Committee—Caution in Procedure Urged

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, a member of the Cuban Liberal Party when informed yesterday that the Senate Cuban Relations Committee had decided to hold in abeyance its decision regarding a senatorial investigation of Cuban affairs in the island issued the following statement:

"I am sure the Senate Cuban Relations Committee has acted with discretion and good judgment. Whatever the instrument finally employed in setting Cuban affairs in order the United States Government will need all of the information it is possible to obtain. The task is not a light one. I have, and have always had, every confidence in the ability and high purpose of Major-General Crowder. But if, as I suggest in the statement cabled from Havana last night, it should be decided to leave the presidential controversy with the Cuban courts, I earnestly hope that General Crowder will remain in the island throughout the period of adjudication. There is no such thing as freedom of action for the citizens in the processes of government in Cuba at the present time. I have stressed that fact in all of my conferences in Washington. General Crowder's continued presence would be taken as a guarantee that there would not be even an attempt by the Menocal Government to intimidate either the tribunals of law or the witnesses who would be called to testify under oath."

"Likewise it must be distinctly understood that this political controversy, the early solution of which is so vital to the country, cannot be settled in the same manner as other classes of cases arising between individual citizens."

"In the adjudication of this political question, justice must be dictated by the national conscience and, as General Crowder so aptly states, all kinds of technicalities must be eliminated, for technicalities in the solution of political controversy serve only to obstruct and not to enhance the ends of justice."

SOUTHERN PORTS TO COMPETE FOR TRADE

NEW YORK, New York.—Business men of several southern ports are planning to compete for trade with the port of New York. Officers of the National Marine League declared in a statement here yesterday. The ports which are said to be seeking to wrest business from New York include Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Brunswick, Georgia and Jacksonville, Florida.

A delegation of business men from the southern cities has been visiting middle western states, the league declared, in an effort to urge inland manufacturers to divert overseas shipments to their ports.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LARGER HOUSE MOVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A fight to prevent increase in the membership of the House from 435 to 483 was started yesterday by leaders who announced that a preliminary canvass had indicated sufficient votes to defeat the reapportionment bill. While the law requires reapportionment after every census, C. N. McArthur (R.), Representative from Oregon, in charge of the movement to hold down membership, declared it would be complied with by reducing representation of 11 states and increasing it in eight states.

MONEY ASKED FOR ELLIS ISLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congress has asked yesterday by David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, for \$5,600,000 for enlargement of the Ellis Island immigration station.

GREAT DRY FIGHT TWO YEARS HENCE

Anti-Saloon Leader Says Reapportionment of Congress Will Furnish Prohibition With the Hardest Fight of Its Career

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. WESTERVILLE, Ohio.—Warning the public that the liquor traffic is still organized and fighting desperately to nullify the prohibition law and declaring that its inherently criminal character was never more in evidence than at the present time, Dr. Perley A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, points out that the reapportionment of Congress is going to furnish a situation that will call for "the stiffest fight the prohibitionists of this country will ever have."

"The liquor people," says Dr. Baker, "are operating under the advice of counsel and that advice is that it is not possible, at least not now, by a frontal attack to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, but that it can be nullified by changing the alcoholic content in beverages that may legally be made and sold, and this can be done by a majority vote of the Congress. Why attempt repeal when nullification will answer? The Congress is not safe. This one is, and will appear much safer than it really is if a vote should be forced on the Volstead law during the coming session."

"Many congressmen will vote against a beer and wine amendment when they know it is impossible of passage who will vote for it if they are reasonably certain it will pass. This is a favorite method with some congressmen for deceiving the public. Congressmen who honestly favor prohibition will vote their principles every time while those who do not, will not. The majority margin of real prohibitionists in Congress is very small."

"The reapportionment of Congress, following the present census, will admit above fifty additional Congressmen, nearly every one of whom will come from the large cities of the country and can reasonably be depended upon to stand for the liquor program. If the apportionment should not be increased the same difficulty faces us because, in the country districts, the number will be decreased and in the great centers of population increased; hence, the stiffest fight the prohibitionists of this country will ever have will be two years hence at the next Congressional election. The liquor people are now systematically laying their plans for that contest. Meanwhile, they are increasingly violating the law to create if possible the greater reaction against prohibition."

"The whole scheme of prohibition, present and future, is on trial and is in peril. The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the Volstead act enacted to carry the amendment into effect, did not bring prohibition. They simply cleared the way for making prohibition possible. A traffic so criminal in its character and conduct as the drink traffic does not go out of existence at the behest of a constitutional amendment or an enforcement act. The abolishment of what has been termed the 'legal traffic' has made the illegal traffic fabulously profitable."

Dr. Baker appeals to all right-thinking men and women to fight on until the traffic is utterly destroyed. "It is unthinkable," he says, "that when complete victory is in sight there should be a fatal reaction in the face of as determined an opposition as we ever met. To scrap the great organizations that have been for a quarter or a half century building, in the face of the unfinished task, would be a crime against humanity. To even cripple their efficiency by a lack of support would be the acme of unwisdom."

FEDERAL SALARY INCREASES PROPOSED

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The present bonus of \$240 to federal employees embodied in the Legislative Appropriation Bill was made subject to a point of order yesterday before the bill passed, and was eliminated. To prevent this from happening again, and to insure the bonus becoming permanent, it is made a part of the basic salary in the reclassification bill proposed by Frederick R. Lebach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. The Lebach bill proposes a readjustment of the salaries of government

workers all over the country, with a salary range from a minimum of \$1080 a year at entrance to \$5040 a year in the senior grade of highly skilled professional positions. Chief executive positions range from \$5400 up. Nine major services are designated, with an average of three or more salary rates for each grade, thus permitting advancement within a grade as well as promotion from grade to grade.

MACHINISTS ADOPT THE NORFOLK IDEA

Labor to Unite in a Campaign to Have "Capital Used by the People Who Create It" and Mass Its Forces in Washington

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Labor will mass its forces in Washington, it was said yesterday by E. C. Davidson, of the International Association of Machinists, with the idea that it will make this its financial center in its campaign to use the weapon of Capital against organized Capital in industrial conflicts.

Labor's new campaign to have "Capital utilized by the people who create it," in accordance with the so-called "Norfolk idea," apparently is going to be vigorously pushed. The Norfolk idea, briefly, is that unions will use their funds to advance their own aims in any difficulties they may experience with employers, as, for example, in Norfolk, Virginia, union men purchased outstanding obligations of a company with which they were having a controversy.

The machinists intend, it was announced, to stimulate the national financial system to further their cause. They own the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of this city, through their international organization, and are in a fairly dominant position in the Commercial National Bank. The resources of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank total \$1,750,000, although it was opened only last May, when \$378,982 was placed on deposit without accommodations on the first day.

About \$700,000 monthly comes to the treasury of the International, it is understood, and although half of this is placed to the credit of the locals, the other half goes into the international treasury. The machinists believe that, with these large revenues coming in, they can build up a financial institution of real power.

Mr. Davidson emphasized that there is no intention to quarrel with employers, but that it is simply desired that capital be utilized by those who create it. Harmonious relations, he said, are maintained with big financial groups in this city.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM STRIKE ZONE

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—Federal troops on duty in the Mingo County coal strike zone will begin to move out tomorrow on their return to Camp Sherman, Ohio, the Governor's office announced.

It is assumed that the absence of disorders recently, and a desire to give the new county civil administration an opportunity to show its strength, combined to prompt the withdrawal order. Troopers of the state police already have been sent to Mingo County to replace the soldiery.

The Williamson Coal Operators Association declares that so far as the operators are concerned the strike is over.

NEW ENGLAND STATES COUNCIL

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Establishment of an agency through which the various New England states' commercial organizations can act together and unify their efforts in studying New England problems is to be proposed at a meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce to be held next Tuesday. It is proposed to call the organization the New England States Council.

Mens Suits
CLEANSED
and Refinished
PROPERLY
Clothes kept clean wear 25% longer
Linings and seams carefully pressed
Strictly Hand Work
Packages Called for and Delivered
Telephone 3900 Back Bay
Connects All Shops
Lewandos
Cleansers Dyers Launderers
BOSTON



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random"

A World Diary

Once upon a time the grand tour was a very serious business. How serious, so fine a scholar as Mr. Whibley has explained to us. Nothing but the coming of Mr. Cook wrote "Ichabod!" finally across its track. With his coming the age of leisure gave place to the age of haste. So the grand tour began every day to be traced out for a man in his newspapers. As thus:—

The Price of Coal

It is an age of memoirs, apologies, what you will—intimate self-revelations, not made with the doctrinaire rectitude of a Montaigne, or the innocence of a Mr. Péguy, but at the foot of the grandstone for knives. The defeated German generals began it, perhaps, and now there is Monsieur Calliaux, quite willing to let it be known that he is le grand patriote, and that it is la perdue Albion who is still the enemy. Look at the price of coal! Monsieur Calliaux says in effect. Does not that alone prove nous sommes trahis. Betrayed by whom? Why by Clemenceau, of course, who persecuted me, and has deprived me of my civil rights. It is true there were charges against me, that they have said that I was pro-German before the war, defeatist during the war, agitator after the war, and for Calliaux the whole time. But to all of this I reply, Look what England is charging us for coal! To find anything to match this you must go back to the days of the Corsica Ogre, who wrought such terrible ills in England, that it was once demanded:

Who, while the British squadron lay off Cork (God bless the Regent and the Duke of York), With a foul earthquake ravaged the Caracass, And raised the price of dry goods and tobacco? Who makes the quatern loaf and Luddite rise? Who fills the butcher's shops with large red fish? Who thought in flames St. James court to pitch? Who burned the wardrobe of poor Lady Planch?

Obviously, in the mind of Monsieur Calliaux, the figure of Napoleon has been reversed in that of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Stowaway

In the midst of this a gentleman of the name of O'Callaghan, having stowed himself away on board an Atlantic liner, has emerged from his temporary retirement, in Newport News, with all the blase of a great conqueror, selected by the office of Lord Mayor of Cork. There has been nothing quite so theatrical since William O'Brien arrived, in a fog, on board the Umbria, and was borne away in a tug, by his enthusiastic admirers, who seem not to have permitted the danger to the person of their hero to have weighed for one instant in the balance against the supposed insult to England. Anyhow it was a great day for Ireland, when Lord Mayor O'Callaghan stole out of the hold, or wherever it was. The only people whose feelings were disregarded were, indeed, those citizens of the United States who suddenly realized that their laws were the piece of elastic on which paddles from Cork were jerked across the Atlantic. How different might have been the fate of the worthy Ludwig Martens, had he only had the foresight to be born an Irishman instead of a Russian, a Sinn Féiner instead of a Bolshevik, Orangemen, of course, being barred. Thus do the Irish live up to the commendation of the poet: The shamrock their olive, sworn foe to a quarrel, Protects from the thunder and lightning of roars; Their sprig of shillelagh is nothing but laurel, Which flourishes rapidly over their brows.

Eamon in Search of His Presidency

In the interval President de Valera, at last justifying Mr. Polonius-Boland, has started talking in Ireland. Whether he is stopping at any of those expensive hotels to which such rude reference was made, in certain Irish circles, at the time of the Chicago convention, is not revealed. But since the government will not arrest him, and Michael Collins has no quarrel with him, it is calculated that he is the only entirely safe person in Ireland at the present moment.

The Royal American Regiment

More generous reading is the story of how the old colors of the Royal American Regiment have, after almost two centuries, been returned to New York to hang in Trinity Church, Governor's Island, where the battalion worshipped in the old colonial days. The regiment is the only one in the British service ever recruited in the United States, having been raised in 1756 by John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, that strange general of whom it was said, by a witty Philadelphia, that he was like St. George on the inn sign, always on horseback but never advancing. Today, after decades of

splendid service, the regiment has just seen its last and fiercest fighting, as the King's Royal Rifles, in France. It was at Louisbourg and Montreal, under Amherst, and under Wolfe at Quebec. The gray silk folds of the colors, embroidered with roses and thistles, waved over all these other fields, in the days when the battalion was commanded by that Swiss soldier of fortune, Sir Frederick Haldimand. To-day they have come back to the country from which they originally set out, as a gift, through Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, the present colonel of the regiment, from the British army.

YARMOUTH ROADS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To get one's hand on the helm and to feel the tagging of the sails is a joy that cannot be described. A little breeze and a cloudy sky and one laughs at steam. The skipper says "luff" and we luff, but the sail sags and the skipper takes matters into his own hands, and whistles like a boy, but the wind has dropped and we are in a calm. The smooth sea is glassy. Things we cannot see are reflected in it, and we remind one another of the Ancient Mariner.

The ground swell rocks us from side to side, and we can make no way. Night falls and we anchor in Sole Bay, as the fishermen call it, off Orfordness, out of the track of the steamers that pass night and day from the Yarmouth Roads southward.

The foghorn of a passing barge woke us in the night and a bright light gleamed upon us. We were dreaming of the old town of Orford that lies buried under the sea, and did we fancy we heard the bell tolling beneath the sluggish water, as the Suffolk folk fancy they hear it?

Old Orford Castle is still standing with its memories of knightly times and strange stories of the sea. . . . The morning light brought us a freshening breeze, and so, with hand once more on the tiller, responding now to the slightest move, we passed Aldeborough, Dunwich and Southwold and came upon a busy world of red-sailed smacks, the Lowestoft fleet, the boats that in the winter ply in the North Sea in snow and storm, competing with the steam trawlers.

What a sight, these trawlers in Lowestoft Harbor, their patched and parti-colored sails glowing in the sunshine. In and out, in and out, they go dropping their mainsails within an inch of the water, leaving the tiller to take care of itself, yet never a mistake made, though the sea is thick with vessels.

The pretty little yacht harbor lies apart, with large auxiliary steam yachts and tiny sailing boats and quaint little houseboats from the Broad, all so close that a word whispered on one could be heard on another. The good fellowship of the sea was with us all, and having made Yarmouth, and returned to our moorings at night, we felt we were back again among friends, we forgot that the restless boys in their three-ton yacht had disturbed our slumbers, and we wished them well as they set sail for the Broad, where our uncompromising topmast forbids us to go.

There is something delightful in a harbor. At Brightlingsea a fine steam yacht lay for many years, and may be there still, the owner never being able to decide to leave the waters that had been so long his home, though the crew never knew from day to day if they would not have to up anchor and be off. Full supplies were aboard, and everything ready for starting. Every day there was some reason for delay, and that went on till months passed into years.

Dame Quickly in the Bun Shop

The customers of a London restaurant had an unexpected pleasure the other afternoon. The shop was open, as usual, with the tables invitingly set out, when, all of a sudden, figures in Elizabethan dress appeared from behind a screen. There were three or four men in doublet and hose, a girl in page's attire, and an older woman in cap and farthingale whom Shakespeare lovers recognized at once as Dame Quickly. These figures moved quickly to the center of the large room, and there, with no preliminary fuss or ceremony, without even disarranging the tables to make themselves a better stage, they proceeded to enact a scene from Henry IV. They used a table that happened to be empty and by this Palestrina set down, and on it placed his booted foot in comfortable fashion. The other actors came and went among the tables, waitresses, and customers, according to the business of the scene, without in any way disturbing the usual custom of the shop, except that visitors and waitresses alike paused in the act of passing sandwiches to cast an interested eye on the performers.

The customers naturally supposed at first that the entertainment had been arranged by the firm, but inquiry elicited the fact that, so far was this from being the case, the manager and attendants were all equally taken by surprise, as they had received no hint of what was going to happen. All they knew of the matter was that a considerable number of young people, strangers to them, had come into the shop, and taken their places at the tables, occupying about half the number of seats and tables in the large room and ordering cakes galore. That six or seven of these young people had then slipped quietly upstairs, carrying bags, and had descended again shortly after in their Elizabethan attire, and run behind the screen. The performance over, the players sat down to their afternoon meal, then changed their clothes again, paid for the refreshments, and left a generous tip and proceeded on their way. They gave the impression of being a party of intelligent young people acting entirely for their own amusement.

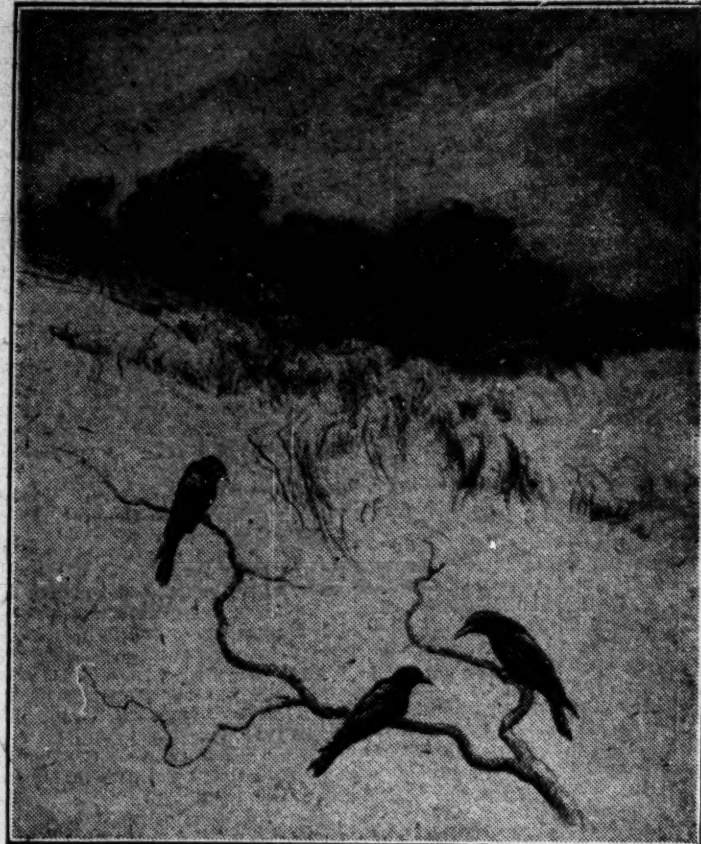
THE NORTH SHORE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was remarked some time ago by an enthusiastic Chicagoan, who is also a critic of note, that the reason why no good poetry has been written about Chicago is that its poets either attain success and go to New York, or, being unsuccessful, remain in Chicago to write about themselves.

In and about Chicago, in recent years, there has developed a whole school of artists, the Chicago Society of Etchers, working in color and black and white to record their impressions of the changing aspects of land and sky along the shore of Lake Michigan and in the neighboring dune country.

But why the North Shore has no prophet in verse is not easy to explain. Its lazy stretch of brown sand and green trees from Evanston to Racine should inspire sonnets; its aspect on a windy day when Michigan rages in ocher beneath a yellow sky



"Keepers of the Sands," from the etching by Earl Reed

should induce ballads, the red bulk of an ore carried against the slashing blue of the lake whipped by a northeast breeze should bring forth a chanter; pleasant ravines clustered with wildflowers near Glenview should suggest pastorals; but, for all its beauties, the North Shore goes unhonored and unsung.

Yet it has great charm. It lacks the severity of New England's ragged, jagged coast line, but even the pink gravel of Evanston's trim streets lends attraction to the blue lake dozing beyond a bed of scarlet and yellow tulips. On Northwestern's campus at Evanston there are nodding green trees, and at what other college can one gaze from the buildings and see the shipping of the world go by? In calm weather there are trim, white lake liners, racing northward for Mackinac, the brown-hulled whale-backs lading up to Milwaukee, freighters in ballast for Marquette, Houghton, Dearborn Bay and the Copper Range, freighters ramping down to Chicago with deckloads of Wisconsin lumber or Michigan ore, bustling, fussy little tugs, and the remainder of the shipping of the lakes, which rivals in diversity that of the Seven Seas.

In time of storm you may hear the sirens roaring and moaning through the gray mist, and the hungry combers tear at the very campus itself, as the spray falls on the tulips. Northward, near Wilmette, Winnetka and Kenilworth, quaint towns of still more quaint but entirely modern houses, the shore grows wilder. Beaches present a golden surface for the silver ripples to break upon, bluffs are crowned with violets, vacant lots become rolling fields, wooded or open, and eastward the great lake spreads an untruffled surface to the sharp-cut horizon. It has, for the moment, all the vastness of the sea, but yet it never seems the sea. Certain it is that it is immense enough, certain it is that it is violent enough in times of storm, but there is something lacking. It is not Father Ocean.

Northward along the shores of Lake Michigan the land becomes more and more broken, and Glenview, far out on the interurban line, possesses steep ravines, winding, sandy roads, little hills and white birch trees, pale against the crimson of the sunset, with the lake faring in a thousand ever-changing, ever-new colors below them.

Neither New York nor yet Boston, nor any middle-western city has such a district as the North Shore at its gates. Sweeping from Lincoln Park in Chicago itself, and at first bordered with apartment houses of gay-colored brick, the North Shore winds and twists ever more wild and more vividly colored, until, beyond the Wisconsin state line, it falls prey to the urban desires and pursuits of Racine.

Meeting the Durban Mailboat

A feature of Durban life is the indaba (affair) of meeting the mailboat. News comes through, perhaps by telephone, that the boat is sighted and will be round the bluff within half an hour. There is a flurry over breakfast, and the first available car takes friends to the point to await the arrival of the big liner. She is a

beautiful sight as she rounds the bluff. Her gray sides form a pleasing contrast to scarlet funnels. Her lines suggest those of a proud bird as she turns and passes quietly between the two breakwaters.

"A blue" day in Durban shows the sky as a pure canopy of cloudless azure, which at sunset will be spread with a glory of delicate rose, tinting the red brick buildings to soft pink, and shedding its radiance in mother-of-pearl tones over the sea, bluff and town. On this fresh morning, after recent showers, the bluff makes a delightful setting to the picture, with its vivid shades of green reflected in the water below. Seagulls hover over the breakwaters and bay, their wings gleaming white against the side of the hill.

As the steamer turns in the bay a fussy tug noses her firmly toward her appointed berth. The decks are lined with passengers eagerly looking for their relatives among the crowds ashore. On the wharf the throng chatters, points and waves in its turn. At times the excitement in some quarters reaches such a pitch that the customs men who stand near run serious

MARY ROSE, IN BARRIELAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We have seen "Mary Rose." When the curtain fell on the last act we were loath to come back from Barrieland, and when we did come back to the everyday world we weren't inclined to talk about what we'd seen, not at once. We agreed to that as we stepped out on to Broadway. Lights flared and splashed, golden spinals sprang to the sky, green balls chased red in circles, and the people gurgled past us hurrying hither and thither. Was any of it, we wondered, half as real as Mary Rose's island?

We went on to a party. We laughed and talked, discussed, debated, and though we never spoke of Mary Rose, yet at every pause we found ourselves back in her desolate room or out on the island beyond it. What did it all mean? Every one is asking that.

Next morning over breakfast we played around the problem. We discussed the acting and found Miss Chatterton, though delightful, not quite the ideal Mary Rose. She lacked lightness of touch. Tom Nesbitt, who doubled the parts of Mary Rose's husband and son, played the father well, and Harry the son with extraordinary understanding and ease. As for the settings, why we asked, was the dark empty drawing room with its dampness and dust so exactly right, and the island so utterly wrong? The branches of the pine tree grew out at curiously uncomfortable angles and the drop scene reminded us of an overgrown picture post card, the highly colored variety sold at newsstands.

So we alternately talked and were quiet until breakfast was finished, and just as the waiter came to sweep away the crumbs we both of us reached the same conclusion.

The Meaning of It All

"Don't you think," began one, "that people try to see far—"

"Of course," jumped in the other. "It's as clear as daylight now—it's just a glorious Barrie/ghost story, nothing more."

We heaved a simultaneous sigh of relief. It's such a relief to feel you have not to wrestle with mysterious meanings and hidden themes. Barrie is not preaching spiritualism; we had scouted that idea from the first. You might as well accuse Shaw of dabbling in necromancy because he conjures up Don Juan, or Gilbert of prophetic sympathy with the Third International because the Boatwain sings "For he might have been a Russian." All is right that comes to the Barrie mills, be it fairies or shipwrecks, ghosts or magic islands.

How we had enjoyed it and how amazingly real it had all been! Even the programs had greeted you with a Barrie touch.

Act 1, Scene 1. The drawing room as it is used to be.
Act 1, Scene 2. The drawing room as it is used to be.
Act 2, Scene 1. The drawing room as it is used to be.
Act 2, Scene 2. The drawing room as it is used to be.

The curtain goes up, the play has begun and you find the drawing room as it is depressing enough. Into its dimness and gloom come the frightened caretaker and the cook-servant, an Italian private who wants to see the "house because he lived here as a boy. Not a hilarious opening but it held us from the first.

The next scene is more cheerful, the drawing room is furnished for we are back in Victoria's reign. The friendly wrangle between Mary Rose's father and his best friend, both of them ardent print collectors, amuses us and we laugh when Mary Rose's mother charmingly persuades them to kiss and make it up. But when in Act 3 after 25 years have gone by, you find the two old friends in the same room, sitting on the same chairs, quarrelling in precisely the same way and Mary Rose's mother coaxing them to make it up with the same innocuous sweetness, when you feel sure they've been doing this every other day during the interval, then you haven't the heart to laugh. You begin to think.

Mary Rose Returns

Into the midst of all this comes Mary Rose, who has been swallowed up by the magic island and knows nothing of the passing years. Her coming vaguely disturbs the others. They don't want to leave their little things and grapple with big inexplicable problems, and when Mary Rose goes out to seek the boy she imagines still a baby, there comes the most tragic moment of the play. Her father turns to Mr. Cameron, who has brought her back, and asks is he interested in prints.

We both confessed we had wondered just a little how there could be sufficient incident to carry through Act 2. We need not have doubted. Shaw delights to make mince-meat of incident, plot and dénouement and marvelous mince-meat it is, but Barrie is an unerring constructor of plays and so he weaves Cameron into his story. Cameron's boatman during the summer but the rest of the year he spends at Aberdeen University studying for the "meenistry." Cameron rows Mary Rose and her husband over to the island, but politely refuses to share their lunch until he has been socially introduced. Now Cameron is plainly ill at ease on the island, for it is held in ill-repute among the natives and strange tales are told of it. Such things may be idle talk when you're safe in Aberdeen reading Sophocles, but they are serious matters alone among the

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heather. So he beguiles them with his stories and Mary Rose listens and believes till at last she hears the island's call and disappears as we knew she must, or there wouldn't have been any play at all.

In the last scene we have Barrie at his best. Barrie painting with Walter's subtle delicacies of tone, Barrie singing with Browning's reserve and strength. We are back in the desolate room again. The Australian soldier waits there alone. It is hard to realize that he is Mary Rose's son who ran away as a boy, for the struggle with the world has roughened and hardened him. Mary Rose comes to him there, a pathetic, Barresque ghost still seeking for her baby. The soldier is not afraid. Quite simply and naturally he talks to her and taking her on his knee tries to comfort her in his awkward way. He is ashamed to let her know who he is, yet at last with infinite delicacy he tells her so that she may chase her search and go back to happiness beyond the island. Mary Rose is satisfied. She leaves, never to come back, and that is the end.

With purest artistry Sir James has drawn a most interesting heart of a man, and that is why we sit still when the play is over, that is why we want to stay in Barrieland.

PALMSTIERNA IN LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A gentleman with traditions dating back in the history of Sweden for centuries, a man with a strong and sympathetic face and a military bearing, but a friend of peace at heart—such is the new Swedish Minister in London.

The appointment of Baron Eric Palmstierna as Swedish Minister in London is a remarkable event in Swedish political history. For though Baron Palmstierna comes from an old family of nobles, he was only yesterday one of the leading Socialists of Sweden. His great-grandfather was a prominent politician in the second half of the eighteenth century and his grandfather has also figured prominently in Swedish politics.

When Baron Eric Palmstierna started his life as a naval officer, none of his relatives or friends foresaw that he would one day become one of the pillars of the Social Democratic Labor movement in his country. However, on reaching the rank of commander, Baron Palmstierna retired from the naval service, and began to interest himself in social and political questions. The founder and first secretary of the Towns Association of Sweden, he soon became one of the most promising politicians in his native country. In the great parliamentary landslide in 1908, Baron Palmstierna was elected to the Riksdag as a Liberal. Two years later he joined the Swedish Social Democrats under their admirable leader, Hjalmar Branting. When Socialists and Liberals in 1917 formed a Coalition Cabinet of a distinct peace program, Baron Palmstierna became Minister of Marine, and when Hjalmar Branting at the beginning of the year formed a purely Socialist Cabinet, the former Minister of Marine changed his portfolio for that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Both posts he held with equal success, and after the last elections this autumn Baron Palmstierna was appointed Swedish Minister in London, exchanging posts with his predecessor, Count Wrangel, who is now Minister of Foreign Affairs. For the first time in Swedish history a Socialist has been appointed chief of a legation abroad.

This appointment has, however, been hailed with delight by the whole Swedish colony in London. When Baron Palmstierna recently left Stockholm, he did so with the best wishes of the Swedish Socialists, who assured him that he provided "a personal contact with the workers of Sweden, a contact which carried with it deeper and warmer feelings than those of party ties."

MARTELLO TOWERS IN SUSSEX

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All along the pebbly beach, from Eastbourne to Hastings, the Martello Towers, round towers of defense, stand watchful over the low, flat marshes which lie behind them, just as they stood when Napoleon had assembled his vast flotilla of flat barges in the harbors of Boulogne and Ambleuse. It is more than 100 years since this threat to England was abandoned by the great master of war, yet here they stand, almost intact—these masses of solid brickwork. There they will stand for many a long day although they are useless now. They do not form convenient dwellings. Here and there a fisherman who owns a small boat or two and a few nets or pots may use one of them as a store for the variegated tackle of his trade; and here and there one or more may have been laboriously pulled down to make room for cottages and villas, the beginnings of what one day may become a fashionable seaside resort. But from Eastbourne to Pevensey there is still a complete line of them, seven in number, spaced evenly at intervals of 600 yards or so, just so far apart that the guns of those days could cover the interval between them. Here the fine level of glowing shingle is broken by nothing but the scanty bents of sea grass, an occasional patch of yellow sea-popples, a bunch of blue borage, or the gray-green leaf and white spreading flower of sea-kale.

In front there are the stretching drifts of yellow sand with little dots of pink and white and green and blue where children build castles; then the curves of white breakers, and the gray sea.

To one side, where the sun sets, the beautiful Sussex Downs are blue in the distance; these downs so often praised in song and story, smooth, soft, gentle slopes, as smooth and soft as the skin of a mole or a little field mouse.

Then behind the towers the Sussex marshland, the rich, fatting marshland, where the big Sussex cattle feed; their coats the color of a ripe chestnut and just as glossy, their wide-spreading horns as white as the soft coat in which the chestnut hides.

On the road over the marsh, I met a farmer and asked him what sort of season he had had.

"Too much grass," he replied. "We can't get enough cattle to feed it off. We used to buy young beasts for £10 apiece; now we have to pay £30 to £40 for the same thing." A prosperous, happy and contented man was this farmer, a man of big frame like all the marsh men are; but he would not be a farmer if he had no complaint to make.

But, oh! the rich and sunny marshland, the free and open marshland, where no intruding fence hides the view or gives bounds to thought; where the plow has never come; where year by year the sweet grasses grow with never a sour patch in all the wide expanses; where the ample frequent dykes provide an unceasing fountain of fresh, pure water for the cattle. In all the whole earth there is no such rich and beautiful supply.

And when the rising sun dispels the night's refreshing mist and the larks soar upward in a flood of dropping melody, or when at midday the cloud shadows sweep over the levels like butterflies at play, and the rushes in the dykes bend to the breeze to hide the white water-lilies beneath them; or, when the sun goes down and throws a golden net over tree and grass and cattle; then the farmer lifts his eyes in mute gratitude for the beauty and bounty of it all, and a wanderer, such as I am, finds a happy place to rest.

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POLICIES TOWARD RUSSIA STATED

Acting Secretary of State of United States Disclaims Hostility of Washington Government to People or Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A letter from Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, to Alton B. Parker, president of the National Civic Federation, in answer to the questions propounded last fall by the League of Free Nations Association to the presidential candidates, is regarded here as an informal outline of the present policy of the United States toward Soviet Russia. Mr. Parker submitted the questions to the Secretary of State. Under date of January 8, this year, Mr. Davis replied in part:

"I have before me your letter of November 26, 1920, addressed to the Secretary of State, in which you call attention to certain criticisms of the Russian policy of the State Department made in a widely published declaration, and in which you ask what ground there is, if any, for these statements and request specific answers to all of the points raised. I understand that the charges were made by the League of Free Nations Association in an open letter addressed to the presidential candidates on October 29 and widely published as an advertisement in the daily press, obviously in the hope of influencing the outcome of the election. Now that the votes have been cast and the results are known, I have no objection to replying specifically to the charges made in order to rectify the misapprehensions which this document suggests.

Method Criticized

"After a short introduction emphasizing the great importance of the Russian problem in the return to peace and the reconstruction problems that now face us, the letter propounds five questions. In form they start with certain statements of what is alleged to be the Russian policy of this administration and uniformly end up with the question, 'If elected, will you support this policy?' This question is a specious method of presentation, as the truth or falsehood of the assertions made as to the existing policy toward Russia is of supreme importance.

"The first paragraph of this questionnaire reads as follows:

"I, First—Our recent policy, although never clearly stated, has been to refuse to permit relief to be sent to that vast portion of Russia which is under the control of the Soviet Government. Thousands of Russians, Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik, are suffering from lack of medical supplies, soap and the common necessities of life. No American has been officially permitted to feed a sick Russian child or to send medicine to a Russian hospital. If elected, will you support this policy?"

"The first sentence of this paragraph is, unquestionably, false; the second sentence is true; the third sentence, is somewhat ambiguous, but false in its obvious intention. Since the War Trade Board regulations in regard to trade with Russia were amended, on July 8, 1920, it is not true that it has been our policy to refuse to permit relief to be sent to Soviet Russia. The only restriction maintained by this government on export trade with Soviet Russia is the restriction on the export of munitions or commodities susceptible of immediate military use. For the shipment of commodities under this qualification it is necessary to apply for special export license. There is no restriction on the export to Russia of 'medical supplies, soap and the common necessities of life.' No special licenses are needed, none has been applied for. That relatively little of these commodities has been sent is due to purely commercial considerations. Two different organizations have been carrying on a noisy agitation in this matter and asserting that they have been prevented by the government from sending medical supplies to Russia. They have been informed that no such obstacle exists to such shipments, but apparently they have no funds to send supplies or to pay for their transport.

"An American of Russian descent wishing to communicate with his mother in Russia, while it is impossible for this government at present actually to help him, is not hindered nor interfered with by it.

"It is true that we would probably experience great difficulty in bringing his relatives to the United States. Some of the difficulties might be raised by the immigration authorities of this country or by the Secretary of State in the discharge of trust conferred upon him by the President to execute the so-called visa regulations, but past experience indicates that they would be small indeed compared to the difficulties raised by the Soviet authorities. There is the same attempt to mislead in the statement that he cannot himself go to their aid. If he has the means to travel to the Soviet border and is admitted by the Soviet authorities, he will not be hindered by this government."

Efforts Toward Relief

"The Department of State has taken an intense and continual interest in the possibility of arranging for large-scale relief work by strong and reputable organizations. The difficulties which have stood in the way of any accomplishments in this matter have been raised, not by this government but by the Soviets, who cannot find in their theory of communism any excuse for private philanthropy. Representatives of the large relief organizations, with the knowledge and approval of the Department of State, have visited the central Soviet authorities in Moscow, in the hope of establishing a modus vivendi for such work, but with two exceptions have been met by rebuffs. In this matter the experience of this government has been identical with that of European countries, both those which were associated with us in the war and the northern neutrals. The only relief work which the Soviet will tolerate is the direct gift of supplies to the Soviet Government, to be distributed by them as their own largesse. Quite aside from the question of whether this would be politically expedient, it is the opinion of almost all of those experienced in such work that it would be impossible to raise funds from private subscription on this basis.

"The few exceptions to this have been from the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which, contrary to the opinion of their colleagues, have felt that it was possible to extend re-

lief in Soviet Russia on the conditions drawn up by the Soviet authorities, and, second, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), which has been operating almost continuously in Russia on a small scale under British management.

Official Action Withheld

"The State Department has taken the position that it could not officially encourage the entry into Soviet territory of American relief workers so long as the Soviet authorities continue to hold as hostages American citizens who are not accused of any illegal activity, but its attitude toward relief workers has been identical with that toward private business enterprises. Any American citizen who wishes to enter Russia on his own responsibility and without a passport, can do so without any let or hindrance from this government. The official obstruction to feeding of sick Russian children by Americans has come not from this government, but from the Soviets.

"The second paragraph reads as follows: "Second—Under a recent ruling, the State Department confiscates the passports of American citizens traveling to and from Russia, nor are Americans officially permitted to communicate with Russia. An American of Russian descent cannot communicate unhindered with his mother in Russia; cannot ascertain whether his relatives are living or dead; cannot, if they are in distress, bring them to the United States; cannot himself go to their aid. If elected, will you support this policy?"

"The first sentence deals with the question of passports. In conformity with the order lifting the War Trade Board restrictions against trade with Soviet Russia, it has been the policy of this department to issue passports to Americans wishing to enter Soviet Russia, good for the countries of transit. The authors of this paragraph seem to have had no idea of the nature of a passport. It is merely a formal and engraved adaptation of an official letter of introduction to governments, and it would not be proper or appropriate for this government to give a letter of introduction to the Soviet authorities.

"There is no possibility of normal passport courtesies between governments which are not in diplomatic relations.

Passport Difficulties

"A more recent order has instructed the diplomatic and consular officers in countries contiguous to Soviet Russia to take up the American passports of such Americans as wish to enter Soviet Russia, to be returned to them on their leaving Soviet territory, as the passports addressed to governments with which we have diplomatic relations could be of no legitimate use to them in Soviet territory, where they would have no sense and would offer no protection. No hardship is imposed on the Americans wishing to enter Russia, at their own risk, and the chance of the misuse of American passports is notably decreased.

"The second sentence of this paragraph involves much the same considerations. Postal communications are based on a commercial contract and imply solvency on both sides. Postal communications with Soviet Russia could not be formally established without treaty negotiations. That this government does not take such steps in order to facilitate postal communications cannot be justly commended as a refusal to permit communications. As a matter of fact, it is well known that letters do pass between the two territories.

"An American of Russian descent wishing to communicate with his mother in Russia, while it is impossible for this government at present actually to help him, is not hindered nor interfered with by it.

"It is true that we would probably experience great difficulty in bringing his relatives to the United States. Some of the difficulties might be raised by the immigration authorities of this country or by the Secretary of State in the discharge of trust conferred upon him by the President to execute the so-called visa regulations, but past experience indicates that they would be small indeed compared to the difficulties raised by the Soviet authorities. There is the same attempt to mislead in the statement that he cannot himself go to their aid. If he has the means to travel to the Soviet border and is admitted by the Soviet authorities, he will not be hindered by this government."

American in Moscow Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further complications in the Russian situation yesterday, as announced from the State Department, included the news that Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick of the American Red Cross is now a prisoner in a jail in Moscow. Captain Kilpatrick was captured by Bolshevik troops on October 29 of last year, while engaged in Red Cross work along the battle line between the Bolsheviks and the Wrangel troops.

It was also learned from reports reaching the State Department that a strong anti-American campaign is being waged by the Bolsheviks in Asia Minor, and that American business men are leaving Samson because of disturbed conditions there.

MISS GARDEN TO DIRECT OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Announcement of the appointment of Miss Mary Garden as the general director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company has been made by the executive committee of the Chicago Opera Association. Her appointment follows the resignation of Herbert Johnson as executive director of the organization and that of Gino Marinuzzi as artistic manager. Mr. Marinuzzi is to remain as a conductor.

NEED OF REFORMS IN POSTAL SERVICE

New York Branch as an Example—Mr. Patten's Administration Praised—Blame for Defects Placed on Washington Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—No appointment which the new President makes will be of more direct interest to the people of the country than the man he selects to be Postmaster-General. If that man is equipped to direct the work of the Post Office Department on lines of actual, rather than false economy, thus building up the efficiency of the service regardless of the temptation to make a good record on money saved and a political machine satisfied, Mr. Harding will win the gratitude of the people who pay for good postal service and also of the employees who wish to give it.

This conclusion is obvious after an impartial study of the postal service situation made. Such a review, based on interviews with the postmaster of this city, a representative of the merchants of the city, and with an authority close to the employees themselves, has made it clear that the inefficiency of the service, while due in part to war conditions, to readjustment from those conditions and to the continued growth of the population, is largely a responsibility which may be lodged directly in Washington, at the head of the Post Office Department.

Postmaster Patten's Record

It is the general opinion here, for instance, that Thomas J. Patten, postmaster of this city, has made a most excellent record, and under difficulties imposed upon him by Washington's false ideas of economy. Everybody in the service knows that, under a previous postmaster, false economy was not so much the hindrance to efficiency as was politics. One postmaster, it is said, was interested in a local political club of which the supervisors in this branch of the department were members. It has been stated authentically that it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain promotion if the applicant was not a member of this club. There is an instance on record of a postal employee, who for his activity in helping the men make a new and more profitable, to them, arrangement under which they should buy their uniforms, was demoted in pay by the then postmaster in this city; and when this man, under the rights held by a postal employee, went to Washington to appeal to his congressman for justice, the congressman at first answered that membership in this political club might be a very good thing for the man. But he did not join, and he did not obtain the justice he sought. And it is said that the postmaster under whom this occurred is aspiring to return to the position under the Harding Administration.

Promotions Now Based on Merit

For 20 years, it is said, promotions within the service here could not be obtained without the influence of some representative in Congress. Mr. Patten, however, changed this system, and, under his régime, promotions have been made on the basis of the applicant's worth. And, although a Democrat, he has refused to remove efficient supervisors simply because they were Republicans from the old régime.

The present postmaster, then, has as far as possible kept free from political manipulation of the department here. But he has not been free from the hindrances of Washington's policy of false economy. That policy has done away with the pneumatic mail tubes here. Mail which was formerly sent direct to more than a score of stations within the city is now sent to only four station terminals. This makes for congestion and delay. Between these stations the mail is transported by automobile rather than by tube, which also makes for delay. The railway post office service has been reduced to such an extent that the mail is not sorted in transit. It is to be, but is sorted after its arrival at the two railroad terminals. This causes more delay.

Temporary Employees

Also, these changes and the growth of the service required taking on many temporary employees. Mr. Patten has said that of the 15,000 employees in this city, 3,000 are temporary. These men are not subject to civil service. Their jobs are usually obtained through recommendations or requests from organizations and individuals. They do not intend to remain in the service. They have no marked sense of responsibility nor pride in good service. Sometimes they float from one station to the other, after dismissal for repeated refusal to mend their ways. This makes for more delay and for mistakes, of which the public justly complains.

Mr. Patten's case is regarded as an example of a postmaster willing and eager to improve the service in every way, but whose hands are tied by a parsimonious policy in Washington. There is, too, Postmaster-General Burleson's unwilling refusal to have anything to do with the Letter Carriers Association. He is described as thinking they are agitators, and will not listen to them. And yet unprejudiced conversation with any of their officials can only convince the investigator that these men are not only banded together for their own good, but also for the good of the service.

Alleged Parsimonious Policy

It is apparent that the majority of postal employees are eager to give the best possible service. But they claim that they are suffering unjust treat-

ment. They see clearly the fallacy of a parsimonious policy. For years, they remember, the number of carriers has not been increased in this city and yet the service required of them has increased by leaps and bounds. They charge that what system of promotion there is is not a proper one. And yet, almost to a man, they support Mr. Patten. Some of them would urge him as the new Postmaster-General. They would like to see the appointment made, regardless of political party. They know what politics has meant to the service in the past, and they recognize how Mr. Patten has cleaned it out of the New York branch. They say that a Postmaster-General who would direct the whole department along lines of actual economy, free from politics and who would give postmasters of similar determination a free hand to put such convictions into effect, would go a long way toward making the entire service what it should be and worth what the people pay for it.

RETRENCHMENT BY STATE APPROVED

New York Governor's Program for Reduction in Expenditures Commended by Judges and Commercial Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Gov. Nathan L. Miller's program of retrenchment in state expenditures has met with widespread approval throughout the State. Thus far the only opposition has come from disgruntled officeholders, who know that they will not be able to spend so much money carelessly, and that many jobs will be cut off as unnecessary. The judges of the Court of Appeals have formally promised the Governor their encouragement, telling their former colleagues that they feel certain his program will be successful. Civic and other organizations throughout the State are adopting resolutions approving his stand, an example of which are those passed by the Merchants Association of New York City, in part as follows:

"Whereas, The appropriations made for the support of the state government have risen during the last 20 years from \$23,936,377 in 1900 to \$145,219,906 in 1920, necessitating new forms of taxation burdensome to the population of the State and especially to the people of New York City, who pay approximately 70 per cent of the state taxes; and

"Whereas, Despite the fact that the demand per capita to meet the budget appropriations has risen from \$4.94 in 1915 to \$13.79 in 1921, the requested appropriations as tabulated by the legislative budget committee for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, amount to \$201,644,292, not including the interest and amortization charges on the \$45,000,000 bond for the soldiers and sailors bonus which was approved by the people of the State at the polls last November; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Merchants Association approves the spirit and letter of the Governor's recommendations for economy as made in his message and pledges to him its hearty support in the execution of his program; and, be it further

"Resolved, That in our judgment the business interests throughout the State should cooperate with the Governor in his endeavor to reduce the state's expenses and should make a concerted effort to sustain the Governor and to combat any opposition, open or concealed, that may manifest itself to the passage of necessary legislation or to other measures essential to the success of the Governor's program."

NEW REPUBLICAN SENATORS SEATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Frank B. Willis, former Governor of Ohio, took his seat in the United States Senate yesterday as the successor of Warren G. Harding, President-elect, who resigned for the remainder of his term expiring March 4. Another new Republican Senator, Frank R. Gooding, former Governor of Idaho, will take his oath today, to fill the unexpired term of John F. Nugent (D.), Senator from Idaho, who resigned after his appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. Both Senators Willis and Gooding have been elected for full six year terms after March 4. Their immediate service will increase the present Republican majority in the Senate from two to four, with the Republicans having 50 and the Democrats 46.

RECEPTION TO MR. COOLIDGE

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—An official reception to Calvin Coolidge, the Vice-President-elect, has been arranged by Gov. James H. Harkness for the afternoon of January 18. Mr. Coolidge is to address the Vermont Historical Society on that day and the reception will be held immediately afterward in the State House in order that legislators, state officials and others may meet the former Massachusetts Governor who is himself a son of Vermont.

COERCION CHARGED TO HEALTH BOARD

Chicago Officials Said to Be Exerting Economic Pressure on Workers to Compel Them to Submit to Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following up its decree that everybody in Chicago should be vaccinated against smallpox, the Health Department of this city, headed by John Dill Robertson, commissioner, is bringing economic pressure to bear upon those whom it cannot directly by law compel to submit to vaccination. The occasion for this move is the unusual number of alleged epidemics in cities adjacent to Chicago, and the widespread condition of unemployment.

Notices are being mailed to employees in factories, hotels, stores and commercial houses that in order to avoid the closing of their businesses should smallpox appear among their employees, they must comply with the Health Department requirements that every employee be vaccinated or show evidence of "successful" vaccination within the last seven years.

Survey of Employees Urged

Employers are urged to employ no one who opposes these measures. They are urged to make a survey of their employees, classify those who have never been vaccinated, and those who have not been vaccinated recently, and discharge those who do not submit to vaccination.

In the present depressed condition in many lines of business it will be seen that some firms may find this a convenient excuse for letting some of their surplus employees go. Or the employees, fearing discharge when there is so much general unemployment, will submit rather than take the risk of losing their positions.

These notices are not being mailed out direct from the Health Department. The cooperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the Hotel Men's Association has been solicited, and thus the influence of these organizations upon their members has been put behind the move. But the order does not promise that the firm which enforces 100 per cent vaccination will not also be closed in case smallpox appears.

The Health Department has announced that it has plenty of vaccine and plenty of doctors to vaccinate everybody in the city that needs it. This means, according to figures supplied a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Heman Spalding, chief of the medical inspection bureau, that the Health Department has on hand vaccine amounting to \$35,000 in value. The department offers to supply this vaccine to all firms on request, making a small charge to the larger firms, but issuing it free to the smaller ones.

Dr. Spalding presented figures purporting to show that only a small percentage of the cases treated in Chicago hospitals in the last 22 years had been vaccinated, and most of these, he said, did not have undisputed proof of "successful" vaccination. "Because of the prevalence of smallpox in Chicago," says the notice being sent to employers, "and in order to prevent the closing of your business and the monetary loss resulting therefrom should smallpox develop at your place of business, the department of health requires that you have all your employees protected against smallpox. This means that each of your employees should show a good vaccination scar, and if the scar is over five years old should be again vaccinated."

"The representative of the department of health will ask you to give written evidence when he calls within 14 days that:

"1. The company doctor has done this necessary vaccination for employees of your firm.

"2. Or, if there is no company doctor, that some physician has been employed and has vaccinated all employees needing it.

"3. Or that each employee has on file with your firm a physician's certificate of successful vaccination.

"To properly safeguard your business for the future you should see to it that no one is employed who is not successfully vaccinated."

Reliability of Statistics Doubtful

Figures of the health department as to the success of vaccination in general, and in the present emergency in particular, were contested by Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Dr. Robertson has boasted that there will never be a serious epidemic of smallpox in Chicago while he

is health commissioner because he enforces vaccination. It will be easy for him to make good on this as far as figures and public records are concerned, because his department has absolute control of them.

"For instance, when a case of smallpox is discovered on a successfully vaccinated person it goes down in the records as chickenpox, regardless of symptoms, and if some one who is not vaccinated has chickenpox it goes down as smallpox. We have evidence from the health department's own records and from the testimony of private physicians that we believe proves this. Thus the health department has devised an infallible alibi in support of vaccination."

JAPAN'S REPLY TO NOTE IS AWAITED

State Department's Acceptance of Regret Over Langdon Incident Believed to Have Questioned Attitude in Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department is confident that the Japanese Government will do everything necessary to prevent further incidents of a similar nature and to make amends for the shooting of Lieut. W. H. Langdon by a Japanese soldier, so far as amends may be made. It was indicated at the department yesterday. The department accepts, in the utmost good faith, all the expressions of regret made by the Japanese naval, military and civil officers, including the note handed to Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, by Ambassador Shidehara on Thursday, in which the Japanese envoy, under instructions of his government, declared Japan's regret over the incident.

The department believes the Japanese Government will look at the case just as the American Government does, the note of protest dispatched by this government to Tokyo sets forth. The representations explain the seriousness of the incident, as revealed by all the known facts, and urge that proper steps be taken by the Japanese Government to rectify the injury inflicted and to prevent a recurrence.

The note further implied that the United States Government regarded as unjustifiable the stopping of Americans by Japanese soldiers. It pointed out that Lieutenant Langdon, when he was shot, was on his way to his ship, and that he was obliged to follow the route he did.

There is reason to believe that the note went even farther and raised the question of the expediency of maintaining Japanese military forces in Siberia, and pointed out the possibility of further serious consequences arising which might embarrass the relations between Japan and the United States. It is not believed that the note urged the withdrawal of the Japanese, but it is assumed that the note invited a declaration by the Japanese Government of its reasons for maintaining its public forces on Russian territory.

It is expected that an immediate reply will be dispatched by the Japanese Foreign Office to the State Department's representations, as the Tokyo Government has given every indication of a desire to satisfy the wishes of the American Government. The belief is that the court-martial ordered for the trial of the Japanese sentry who shot Lieutenant Langdon will be expedited, and that the soldier himself will be punished.

AERONAUTS WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The naval aeronauts, Lieuts. L. A. Kloor, Stephen A. Farrell and Walter Hinton, who one month and a day before had left Rockaway naval air station in a free balloon, now wrecked in the Canadian forest, were given an enthusiastic welcome home yesterday. Thousands met them at the Pennsylvania Station, and an informal reception was held in Hotel Pennsylvania. Boarding another train, they alighted again at Hammels, Long Island, where Rockaway's own welcome was given in the form of a parade and speeches.

"OPEN SHOP" SEEN AS LEADING ISSUE

Industrial Situation Throughout United States Said to Be Revealing Strategic Maneuvers for and Against the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the "open shop" is the dominant issue in the present relation between employer and employees is the practically unanimous opinion of those in touch with the industrial situation throughout the United States. Leaders of several of the larger Labor organizations have recently made the assertion that certain employers and groups of employers are conducting a campaign which, although not definitely designated as such, has the object of returning "open shop" conditions and breaking the power of the Labor unions.

The situation in the garment making trade is pointed to as typical of the alleged drive by manufacturers. In New York and Boston practically all of the shops are empty, due to abrogation by the manufacturers' associations of agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The employers assert that the break has as its object the lowering of prices through reduction in wages and production cost. The union insists that the move is against organized Labor and is an effort to re-establish the "open shop" in the trade. As a result the manufacturers refuse to employ the union men as such, and the workers refuse to return unless they do so as recognized union members and under working conditions which they are willing to discuss as a body.

In the textile industry, where a recent wage reduction of 23½ per cent has been declared recently, it is said that the union workers hesitate to strike, fearing establishment of the "open shop." Several months of idleness and part-time work has also weakened the resistance. The textile workers are not organized highly and Labor leaders assert that this is the reason for the general acceptance of the wage cut. In practically all of the cases where the "open shop" issue has come to the front in industrial relations the unions have denounced it vehemently and pledged organized resistance.

On the other hand conventions, and meetings of the executive committees of manufacturers' and employers' associations, have resolved in favor of the "open shop" system. This attitude is reflected in resolutions adopted by the New England Purchasing Agents Association in accord with the general policy of the national association, and is the sentiment of the majority of organizations of this type. The resolution asserts "that the individual right to work or not to work is fundamental and is a right which should not be abridged by either employer or Labor organization." In endorsing the "open shop" and unalterably opposing "the closed union shop as contrary to our sense of fairness, because both violate the constitutional rights of the individual," the association further declares that the exclusion of the public from membership on the Railroad Labor Board is unfair. It asserts that "it will lead to the establishment of control which would ultimately extend to all other employments and would put it in the power of a few representatives of the unions to paralyze the entire transportation and industry of the country."

With regard to the railroads it is declared that a "decentralized plan of the railroads, which would permit each system to regulate the conditions on its own lines by joint committees, is the logical alternative." Recommendations to this effect have been sent to Congress and certain specified organizations.

So far as the public is concerned it is pointed out that the "open shop" controversy results in continuing the uncertain operation of economic laws, the coincident lack of production giving prospect of continued high price levels. The issue appears not to be confined to one section of the country nor to any particular industry, but, economists assert, is one which must soon be decided or compromised.

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his New England friends.

ENGINEERS TRAINED IN PRACTICAL WAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Successfully Combines Theory With Practice in Co-operative Electrical Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Successful operation of a co-operative course in electrical engineering, which combines a thorough academic training with a practical utilization of the resources of a commercial enterprise, is reported after one year and one-half of trial at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. William H. Timble of the Department of Electrical Engineering explained the course to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as "an attempt to educate and develop engineers of the highest scientific, engineering and administrative capacities, well-grounded in theory and in specialized knowledge, and who, above all, possess the power to apply the theories to the practical requirements of manufacturing."

Recognizing the need for more men in the electrical engineering profession who could combine creative and research ability with a broad administrative and executive knowledge, Professor Timble said, establishment of an adequate course was considered. It was felt that with the increasing demand in industry and the widening of the field of electrical science, this course must represent a new departure in training. To meet this, practical cooperative education was hit upon as the best means, and the assistance of the General Electric Company, with its plant at Lynn, Massachusetts, was sought and obtained.

Course Five Years

Under the prevailing system the course is five years in length, the first two being devoted to academic work at the institute, although an equivalent education is accepted for these years. Directly the second year work is finished the class begins work at the plant of the electric company, going on the payroll as employees of the company at a fixed payment each week. With the reopening of the academic year one-half of the class returns to the institute, while the other half continues with practical work for 13 weeks. From then on this schedule is carried on with the two divisions of the class alternating between practical work in the shops and theoretical work at the institute.

"It will be seen," Professor Timble said, "that the student has one year and one-half of intensely practical work out of the five years of his course. This experience is more than equivalent to the period of trial which follows the average graduate's entrance into business or industrial fields. Further, in the work with the company as soon as the student has satisfactorily mastered the demands of one department he is transferred to another. In this the cooperating concern has been particularly helpful, viewing the question not from the point of what the man can produce, but what his ultimate capabilities will be after a thorough training."

"During the practical training period, however, the academic side is not dropped. While working at the plant the students live together in a clubhouse and classes are held there evenings, with certain specified study laid out. Considerable stress is placed on the problem of human relations in industry. Questions of this sort which arise daily in the course of work at the plant form ample basis for discussion and study. As a result the change which comes at the end of the practical periods does not represent a change in occupation as a change in emphasis."

Inducement to Work

"The cooperative students are graded on the amount and quality of the work which they do in the various shops, and as strong inducements to good work are put before them as are put before the regular workmen. The only difference between their work and that of the other employees is that the students' work is so laid out that they receive a maximum amount of experience from each job, and they are kept at it just long enough to enable them to become fairly proficient in the necessary operations. In this way the minimum amount of time is spent in learning the details of manufacture in the different shops, testing departments, drafting rooms and engineering offices."

Professor Timble said that emphasis is placed upon the need of English study, and other subjects not vitally essential to electrical engineering but providing the man a background which will enable him to meet non-engineering clients on equal terms. Extension of the cooperation of the General Electric Company is planned, he explained, to include work in other plants and in the executive and administrative offices of the company. Expert company engineers are also to be detailed to supervise and assist the students in addition to the supervision of the Institute faculty.

CANADA MAY FORM APPRENTICE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ontario—Manufacturers and others in this city are uniting in an effort to initiate an apprentice council. They complain there are no young men learning trades in the sense that trades were once learned, and that the educational system unconsciously or otherwise trains youths to despise skilled hand labor and to seek after white-collar jobs. The proposed apprentice council would consist of men representing labor, the manufacturers, and the board of trade. It

would be their task to see that technical courses were provided for boys and that trades and trade dignity would be taught.

It is pointed out that the same attitude is entertained by rural young men toward agriculture as by city youths toward the trades, and captains of industry openly state their anxiety that the nation may come to the place where all are desk workers and there will be none to follow the plow, work at the forge, or fell trees in the forest. To preclude such a possibility it is believed that only the incorporation of the old apprentice plan on a much larger scale with the present technical facilities will avail.

CANADIAN TARIFF POLICY DEFENDED

Premier Says Integrity of Country's Industries Depends on Government's Protective Plan and Never More So Than Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETERBORO, Ontario—That the unfavorable trade balance, and adverse rate of exchange with the United States rendered the protection of Canadian industries absolutely necessary was the keynote of speeches delivered here on behalf of Roland Denne, government candidate in the West Peterboro by-election, by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defense.

The Premier and his colleagues addressed two meetings in the same evening, the Opera House being inadequate to hold the numbers who came to hear the policies of the government expounded. While there was evident an inclination on the part of some of those present to ask questions on the issues of the day, both speakers were well received, and the Premier in particular received a hearty reception.

Mr. Meighen at the outset declared that the government of Sir Robert Borden had not made any pledge to relinquish the reins of office at the conclusion of the war. There had been some claim for an election among the Opposition forces, but for his own part he did not believe that this was the time for an election. The government of 1917 had the same mandate as any other government ever had. Though war was the issue at that time no commitment was made by the leader of the government restricting the constitutional lifetime of the administration. "I have been through Canada during the last few months," said Mr. Meighen, "and I have heard nothing of a demand for a general election."

Reestablishment Needed

"What I did find was that the people of this country need an opportunity to get along quietly, and reestablish their business upon a normal basis. What the former member of this constituency (J. H. Burnham) wants an election for I will not attempt to define. We, of course, are not afraid of political division in Canada. We are glad to get an opportunity to meet some of the charges that have been leveled against us."

"We are challenged on the tariff issue," continued the Premier, "after the greatest struggle any government ever had. On that it is demanded that we go to the country for a verdict." He then proceeded to lay down the government's policy in that issue.

"Never in the history of Canada has there been greater restrictions on immigration than there is at the present time," said Mr. Meighen. "Last year we bought from the United States \$327,000,000 worth of goods, which was more than we bought from the entire world during the previous years. We sold only \$545,000,000 to that country for the same year. That is a great financial fact. Get your minds on that and decide whether there is any good reason to break down the tariff. That is one good reason why you should support the present government."

Millions Paid in Exchange

"We pay our neighbors several millions in exchange alone. That is the direction the opponents of the government ask you to take at the present time. The integrity of the industries of this country depends upon the protective principle of the present government. You can have a tariff and no protection. You can tax goods made in other countries. If you want that kind of a tariff, don't vote for us."

"When the time comes when we are dependent for goods on American industry then the time will come when we will be dependent on what they do with us," said the Premier. There never was a time when the necessity for maintaining a moderate protection in Canada was as apparent as it was today. The Canadian tariff today averaged 23½ per cent on dutiable goods and 14 per cent on goods free of duty.

Income Tax Heavy

During the 16 years of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's régime the average duty was a little over 28 per cent. The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier required a revenue of \$100,000,000 to run the country. Today we require a revenue of \$400,000,000, due in a large measure to the demands of war. Our income tax today is heavier than any country in the civilized world, and is directed at the men of wealth.

"They take it out of the working men," declared a voice in the audience. "Then we had better not make it any larger," retorted the Premier. The speaker produced a list of figures showing how the income tax affects the men of wealth. "A man with an income of \$300,000 pays nearly one-half of his income in the form of income tax," declared the Premier. And yet the government is accused of befriending the profiteers.

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The eleventh program of the Boston Symphony, given on January 14, was as follows: Overture in the Italian style in C major, op. 170; Haydn, "Military" Symphony; Bruch, Concerto for Violin in G minor, op. 28; Debussy, "La Mer." Mr. Montoux's revival of Schubert's Overture was not a happy thought. The Overture is hopelessly dull and old-fashioned; it is not even characteristic of Schubert himself; it is Schubert masquerading in the guise of Rossini and Company; his masquerading is but poor stuff, lacking that touch of humor so necessary to the successful assumption of another's personality. The Italian mannerisms are in evidence without the saving qualities.

There is little to be said of Haydn's "Military" Symphony. To our way of thinking Haydn wrote several symphonies of greater musical interest. No doubt in days gone by the sound of triangle, drum and cymbals amused, perhaps even astonished, the audience. There were many such, lacking that yesterday which arrived evident pleasure from this clear, limpid, artless, tiresome music. Due respect must be paid to the "classics."

Isidore Menges was the soloist in the Bruch concerto. She played with full, rich tone, excellent rhythmic sense and clear technique. Her phrasing was musical and she more than fulfilled every demand which the timeworn concerto made upon her. Are there no new concertos for the violin, worthy of a hearing? Even Bruch has written one fully as interesting as the one played yesterday, yet seldom heard. Debussy's "Sea Pieces" closed the program. Mr. Montoux is probably the finest and most authoritative interpreter of such music in America at the present time. He revealed new beauties in these sketches. He created the mood and atmosphere so necessary for their proper effect. His interpretation was stimulating to the imagination. There were many delicate touches of color, many clever bits of orchestral technique, many beautifully drawn phrases throughout the performance.

On Tuesday evening a recital was given in Stearns Hall, Boston, by Miss Persis Cox, pianist, assisted by Miss Lillian Prudden, soprano. The program was unique in its arrangement and proved highly interesting. Miss Cox, a talented and promising artist, seemed at her best in the more imaginative works of the modern school, which predominated on the program. Her playing revealed a satisfactory appreciation of tonal values and she was successful in creating the proper atmosphere in each of the tone pictures presented. Two Scottish folk songs by Helen Hopkirk and the "Island Spell" by John Ireland, performed for the first time in Boston, were well received. The latter, with its portrayal of gently rippling waves, is a charming composition which deserves frequent performance. It was gratifying to hear the MacDowell numbers which opened the program, as so few pianists play them. Miss Cox revealed much promise as a composer. Her group of five songs were admirably rendered by Miss Prudden, who successfully interpreted the mood peculiar to each number. The "Autumn Evening" is a particularly attractive composition. The composer accompanied. A very appreciative and friendly audience attended.

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The visit of Rachmaninoff is an event of major moment. He created at the outset of his program—with the ninth sonata of Mozart—a singular atmosphere of ideality and profundity. For all the breadth and outreach of his art, it finds no room for the littleness of personal display. Therefore the many piano students, youthful or mature, who came to hear him were instructed in something higher than technique. He showed that Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words (numbers 32, 37, 37, 17) are far from tepid and outworn; he read Chopin as if it were Homeric poetry of open spaces. Two "études-tableaux" of his own making; played here for the first time, were the least effectual things he did. Named "Marzials" and "Alla Marziale," they were whimsical, rhythmic experiments that smelt of the lamp and smacked of the laboratory. Mr. Rachmaninoff's "Barcarolle" was a different matter. It had the acclaim that went also to the famous C sharp minor Prelude, given among the encores. The composer played the latter with unusual sedateness and deliberation in the first part, and a careful gradation of the final chords to the merest whisper of sound. The Metropolitan Opera Company brought to Philadelphia the new tenor, Gigli, in the smoothest performance of "La Bohème" remembered here. Gigli took, of course, the part of Rodolfo, which is naturally well-liked by tenors. The best of Gigli was that, like the great pianist we have been discussing, he thought more of the music than of himself. He did not rant; he neither over sang nor over acted. Beyond these important negative virtues, however, he comported himself after the natural fashion of a human being, and did away with the cock-of-the-walk pose and strut too common among heroic tenors. Aida made a thoroughly charming Mimi. Scott's Marcel is a classic portraiture, belonging in the gallery with his Scarpia.

Alfred Cortot was soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a program made important chiefly by his participation. He played the pretentious and difficult fifth piano concerto of Saint-Saëns, and though his figure seems slight as he takes his place at the keyboard the vigor he displays in fortissimo passages is amazing. At the climaxes he swept along like resurgent sea-waves, seeming to carry

the entire ensemble; but the orchestra was by no means indifferent to its responsibility. Tchaikovsky's "Mandragora" symphony preceded the Balakirev's gorgeously variegated oriental fantasy, "Islamey," followed the concerto.

Ossip Gabrilowitch as guest-conductor led the Philadelphia Orchestra. The program was: Weber's "Oberon" overture; Brahms' First Symphony; Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture and Strauss' "Don Juan." The instrumental feature of the concert was the work of Marcel Tabuteau with the oboe in the Brahms Andante. The leadership of Mr. Gabrilowitch resembles the graceful and flexible pattern of Dr. Stokowski's direction. He is unquestionably one of the ablest of conductors. His connection with the Philadelphia Orchestra continues for a fortnight—the first week on tour—and in that period a still closer community of action and of sentiment will develop. The guest-conductor and the players like each other heartily, of course, but a complete working unity is not to be achieved in a few rehearsals.

An excellent chamber music concert was that of the Lets Quartet. Its feature was the one-movement quartet by the young Italian Malipiero, which took the prize of \$1000 last summer at the Pittsfield festival sponsored by Mrs. Coolidge. This tuneful and vivacious panorama of the street life of an Italian town was well liked by the perceptive Chamber Music Association on the present occasion.

Oiga Samaroff continued the series of recitals in which she is presenting the 32 Beethoven sonatas. She had grouped in this performance opus 90, opus 101, opus 110. It is her distinction to detect and to proclaim not only the mood but the tense of what she plays, giving to each movement its well-defined identity. Each evening she has filled a room holding about 1000 persons. There have been seven performances, and the eight is the last. The Doctor Parry Male Chorus of Scranton has been awarded the prize of \$500 offered in connection with the eleventh annual Elstedford, held under Welsh Presbyterian auspices.

Alexander H. W. Bremer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Material for a biography of Alexander H. W. Bremer, sent out by the International Music Festival League, shows him to have been a native of Denmark; though from 1867 he lived in this city.

Trained as a French horn player, he served in orchestras directed by the elder Dambrosch, Seidl, Thomas, Arditi, Marek, and other conductors. He was 12 times elected president of the Musical Mutual Protective Union at the annual elections, and he was a member of that organization for more than 50 years. Among the public reforms in which he took a hand was the exclusion of strolling musicians from the streets of New York. As a worker for the union cause, he helped establish the rule that union members must be American citizens or must have taken the first steps toward becoming citizens. For a number of years he was inspector of music for the municipality of New York, when he insisted that the programs designed for performance at the public expense should maintain a definite standard of excellence. From 1915 he was active in the popular and patriotic chorus movement in the United States.

DETROIT MUNICIPAL CARS TO RUN SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Service on the Detroit municipal street railway lines will start on February 1 next, according to an announcement from the City Hall. The first cars will be operated over a cross-town line four miles long, which will give service to sections of the city that have been held back for years by lack of transportation facilities.

The city is stirred by the coup of the municipal ownership forces early last Sunday morning, when a surprise descent was made on the lines of the present company and a crossing effected without authorization of any kind. E. J. Burdick, assistant general manager of the Detroit United Railways, the private corporation, appeared with an injunction, but was seized by police and taken to Belle Isle, a city island park, where the drawbridge was raised and he was forced to stay all night. The city completed the crossing and ran test cars over the tracks on Sunday. It has since been guarded by police. The company is now engaged in a court action to determine the legality of the city's action.

DECREASE IN CRIME IN CHICAGO REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Decrease in the number of crimes in Chicago in 1920 was reported by Henry Barrett Chamberlain, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, at its second annual meeting, and the opinion was expressed that the future will see a 50 per cent reduction in crime as the result of the work of the commission. Mr. Chamberlain denied that there is any "crime wave" in Chicago, saying: "We have been told that the crime situation is an emergency demanding attention. It is not. Crime is an established business in Chicago. While we shall always have to deal with the occasional criminal, with him we shall have comparatively little trouble when we eliminate the fellow who prefers crime to decent productive effort." Prohibition of the manufacture of firearms except for governmental use in the preservation of peace was recommended by Mr. Chamberlain.

COAL LICENSE BILL IS TO BE OPPOSED

Operators and Dealers Against Reintroduction of Government Into Business—New York Interviews on Coal Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the coal license bill just introduced in the upper house of Congress by William M. Calder (R.), United States Senator from New York, will meet with the most forcible opposition that can be brought to bear by coal operators, wholesalers and retailers of this industrial center, an anthracite coal consuming center, was indicated in interviews granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by coal men here.

The men interviewed also were asked about the price of coal, and about the causes underlying the shortage of anthracite that prevailed for many months and would be seriously apparent now, a prominent retailer said, if the mild winter had not saved the situation.

An executive officer of one of the largest retail coal concerns of New York City said that the "government had always failed to function efficiently when it entered the realm of business; that it couldn't conduct its departmental and routine business successfully, and that no good would result either to the public or to the industry if the government attempted to regulate the conditions of mining and distributing coal and applied price-fixing regulations."

High Price of Anthracite

This retailer charged labor with the responsibility for the high price of anthracite, saying that "there was not a single day between April 1 and October 1, 1920, when there was not some sort of labor trouble, either at the mines or in connection with distribution." He said that his concern, recognized as a concern which has dealt fairly with the public throughout the long period of shortage, now made a profit of 52 cents a ton on its turnover, and that a profit less than that would handicap the company organization.

R. S. Feeney, vice-president of the Seller Coal Company, a "middleman" concern, charged the railroad coal land owners, such as the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh companies, as having built up a monopoly which stifles the normal functioning of the laws of supply and demand. If the unworked coal lands owned by the "coal monopoly," he said, were to be thrown open to unrestricted working, the "artificial shortage," with resultant high prices of anthracite, would work out to a natural solution.

The attitude of the wholesale dealers with respect to the Coal License Bill is concisely expressed in a statement by the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, reading in part:

Resales Not General

"We base our objections on several grounds. Chief among them is the objection to the reintroduction of the government into business, which is a direct reversion of the Republican campaign pledges.

"Acceptance of the plan would necessitate employment by every coal concern of at least one man to make up the required reports. The government would be forced to hire a like number of men to study these reports. The public would pay this employment bill."

"Resales of coal, referred to in the Calder bill and heavily taxed, are not general. In fact the members of the association have pledged themselves not to make resales or to buy resold coal unless it can be bought cheaper than market price. This sometimes happens when one wholesaler has an excess and will sacrifice to save demurrage. A tax on these sales would but boost the prices."

"There is unified criticism on empowering the President to fix coal prices, because we believe big users would create the crisis to force low-price fixing by the Chief Executive, thus socializing the business and reducing production."

"Licensing all coal concerns would mean further costs, and would increase the complexity of the present tape which business faces."

Charge of Manipulation

"We think that agencies already are in existence to secure the 'publicity' the senators desire. The Federal Trade Commission can secure production costs, the Department of Justice can check up on market sales, and secure data from any buyer who thinks

THEATRICAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK
HAVE YOU SEEN
ZIMBALIST'S
SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY
HONEYDEW?
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29th St. & W. Way.
Eves. 8:20. Mat.
Wed. and Sat. 2:30
IF YOU HAD A
YOU HAD MISSED A
WEST END HIT
MUSICAL THEATRE

PLYMOUTH
Mats. Thursday & Saturday
Little Old New York
By Risa Johnson Young

Good Times
AT THE
HIPPOTRONE
Sole Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

he has been overcharged, and there are now sufficient laws for the prosecution of any one profiteering."

Bituminous coal now is stored throughout the country in such quantity that it is selling below cost of production, New York coal men say. The anthracite coal "monopoly," however, Mr. Feeney says, has so manipulated the anthracite situation that while practically every other class of industry is doing the unsavable, during deflation, accepting losses due to over-production following the era of exorbitant prices, anthracite coal is still being doled out in such a way that only the mild weather has saved New York City from suffering from a serious lack.

This week's report in Coal Age of anthracite production says that it is being fairly well maintained. "Domestic sizes continue in strong demand. Distribution is being made at top speed. Independent producers are no longer readily obtaining the premiums they formerly got for their domestic grades, and in some centers the price has weakened further from quotations of a few days ago."

Conference on Coal Miners' Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Representatives of miners and operators of the anthracite fields were in conference here again yesterday on the question of wages. The operators had refused to grant a general increase, but offered to adjust inequalities. The miners yesterday presented a program to eliminate inequalities, which would result in giving many workers an advance.

LIQUOR LAWS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Little encouragement was given by Hon. C. Stewart, the Premier, to a delegation representing the Moderation League, which waited upon him, asking an immediate modification of the present liquor law, and suggesting a repeal of the present prohibitionary act and the passage of a new act providing for the sale and purchase of alcoholic beverages under government vendors. The Moderation League wanted the manufacture and sale of well-mixed liquors, particularly wines and beers, to be made legal, and suggested that, if the government did not find the repeal of the present act to be feasible just now, another plebiscite be taken in which all the questions at issue should be voted upon. In reply to the delegation, Mr. Stewart made it clear that the will of the people, as expressed in duly prescribed ways, must continue to be in the past, the deciding factor in shaping the liquor laws of Alberta.

COMMERCE CHAMBERS MERGE

NEW YORK, New York—Merger of the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce with headquarters in this city and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Argentina was unanimously ratified at the annual meeting of the former organization here yesterday. The merger was hailed as the beginning of better relations between business interests of the two countries.

STRIKE OVER IN PERU

CALLAO, Peru—Dock workers in this city, who went on strike last week, resumed work today, having reached an agreement with the dock administration relative to their demands for higher wages.

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Mink	Mole
Australian Opossum	Kolinsky
Nutria	Black Fox
Sable	Red Alaska Fox
	Taupe Fox
	Fitch

As an example consider a wonderful Marmot Coat with dyed Opossum collar and cuffs. A similar coat was marked in November 250.00.

It was later reduced to 195.00 when the prices on pelts dropped. In this sale it is offered at 100.00, a remarkable price for so fine a garment. It is typical of all the others.

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The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

SERAFIN QUINTERO NOW ACADEMICIAN

Spanish Academy Elects Dramatist Who, With His Brother, Has Worked for Years in Successful Collaboration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Real Academia Española has had some big days of late, and in the future, of course, of the cultural kind in Spain and in the strength, the distinction, of its membership. Something of the same glamour now attends upon the reception of a new academician as does when a vacancy among the 40 immortals is filled up in the Académie Française in Paris, and indeed even more so, and public interest seems to be attached to the affair in Madrid than in the capital of France. The Spanish Academy has had no greater day, has embraced no more fascinating occasion, attracting the deep attention of people of all classes, than just now, when Don Serafin Alvarez Quintero, dramatist, has been raised to the distinction. It has been an event in the history of modern Spanish literature and there has been attached to it a peculiar human interest apart from that of literature, of the theater, and of Andalusia.

Most people in the world, who know or have heard anything of the theater that exists beyond their native cities, have a knowledge of the Quintero brothers, who are perhaps the best example that dramatic literature exhibits of the perfect and successful collaboration. They have done all their work together from the time when they first brought forth their "La buena sombra" and were received somewhat with disdain, were called "the children" and had their manuscripts returned by the producers. Successful Collaboration

Their collaboration was never more intense or more successful than now, and it is impossible to think of either of these two Andalusian brothers, so deeply attached to each other as they are, producing any sort of work without the assistance of the other. Their drama is comedy, but it is comedy with thought and feeling of a serious kind and strong characterization within it, and always, or nearly always, they give one impressive and enlightening pictures of the life and manners and ways of thinking in the Andalusia from which they sprang.

They ought to have been in the Spanish Academy before this, but the intensity of their fraternity, the very undividedness of their collaboration has held a difficulty against those who would have welcomed them there, and the difficulty is reflected in the comments that have been made upon the election of Serafin and the leaving aside of Joaquín, and indeed in the oration of Serafin himself upon his election. People say that they ought both to have been elected at the same time, but what was the academy to do? Two new members cannot be elected at once, just because they are brothers, and in their lives and work are veritably as one human piece. Academies are not constructed so.

Electing the Elder

That is why the honor now done to them has been so long delayed, for the academy felt the difficulty of making any sort of a separation. Some of the critics are now saying that it ought not to have been done, that the two of them, Serafin and Joaquín, should have been elected at the same time, and some are even suggesting half seriously that the ideal arrangement would have been that they should have been elected as one, and that only one chair in the academy should have been given to them, in which they could have sat in turns as it pleased them! As to setting dangerous precedents, the academy would never be in the least likely to be troubled by any considerations of this kind, for Spain has produced no other fraternal collaboration of such character. As something had to be done with the problem the Real Academia Española took the obvious course and elected Serafin because he is the elder. Joaquín will probably follow in due season.

The hall of the academy was crowded to the utmost upon the occasion of the reception; the best of Spanish intellect in its every department of activity was there, in the galleries. Don Antonio Maura, less of a politician, perhaps, in these interesting moments of Spanish politics than for a long time past, but not less than ever one of the greatest and first Spanish gentlemen of his time, presided, having on his right, Mr. Cotarelo, the secretary of the academy, and on his left Orrego Munilla. It was noticed that among the visitors was the younger brother, Joaquín Alvarez Quintero.

Bags Full of Comedies

"To a glorious critic and poet," Serafin Alvarez Quintero began, "to a vigorous and delightful novelist, to a sparkling and erudite musician, to a wandering troubadour, and to a sublime orator—Llata, Alarcon, Barri, Zorrilla, More, and I have immediately in the honorable chair of this academy a dramatic author, who at the dawn of his literary life was admiring them so much and who has no other title to occupy such a chair than some clumsy bags full of comedies, dramas and farces, like those of the Galician scholar, and in addition the noble ambition to go on filling more and more bags with them. But it is a special feature of this case that not even the farces, the comedies and the dramas are entirely the fruit of the invention of him alone, but that they are written in fraternal collaboration.

"It is very true if this is so, as indeed it is, that in receiving in his person this homage with which you ex-

alt him, he receives it at the same time for himself and for his brother. And as to this I will say, and all who have some may truly discern the sincerity of my words—that here I consider my brother to be as much present as I am myself in every respect, save that it is I and not he who addresses you. The banks of a river are two; the open flow between them is only one; one only is this mirror that, reflecting the heavens, smoothly glides. Do not both banks share in an equal degree the gift from light to the mirror which unites them? The very seat at which you welcome me among you exhibits by a happy accident a letter (H), the initial of the

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR FEBRUARY

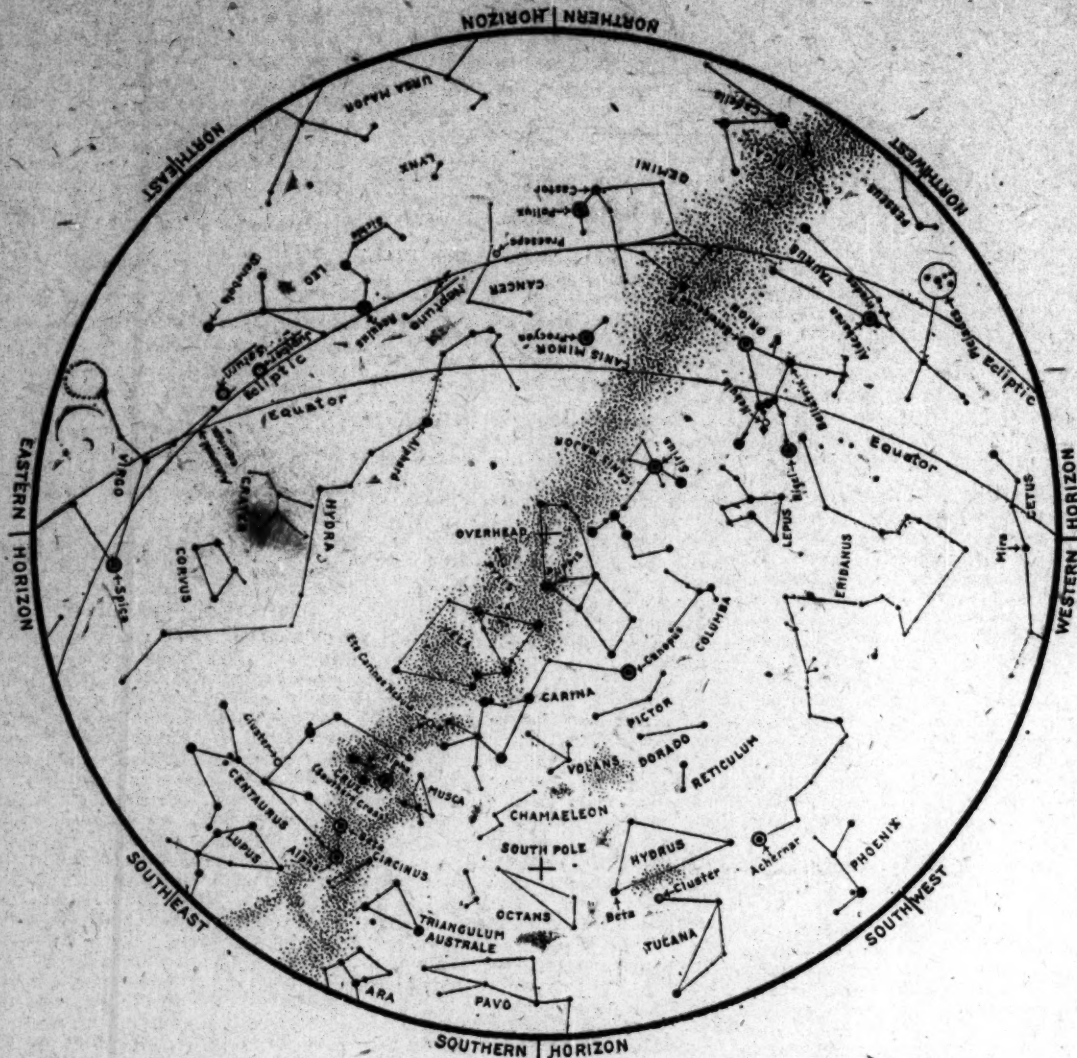
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent news from the Mount Wilson Observatory that success had been attained in measuring the angular diameter of a star marks what may be a new epoch in astronomy. By using an "interferometer," constructed according to the method of Prof. A. A. Michelson, and attached to the 100-inch Hooker telescope, Messrs. Pease and Anderson of the observatory staff have succeeded in measuring the diameter

of Betelgeuse, the bright red star in Orion now visible in our sky. It is a far cry from viewing a soap bubble to determining the size of a distant orb, a mighty sun, now shown to have a diameter 800 times that of our own luminary, yet the underlying phenomenon is the same. Interference of light waves with one another makes not only the brilliant hues of the bubble but the colored fringes to the stellar images, which were used in measuring Betelgeuse. Similar to the expanding ripples made by throwing a pebble into a quiet pool of water, light is the effect of waves, in the so-called ether, so minute that it requires 50,000 of them to equal an inch. As the ripples made by casting two pebbles into still water will reinforce each other at some points and neutralize each other at other points, so the light waves may interfere with one another, producing areas of light and darkness. In the soap bubble, both sides of the thin film reflect light, and the thickness of the film being comparable with the length of the light waves for the different colors, we see one of the effects of interference. On account of the wave nature of light, a star image formed in the telescope is not a true point but a disk surrounded by one or more faintly luminous rings. Such images, when viewed in the usual way, render it impossible to distinguish between two stars when they are very close together. For example, with a 12-inch telescope we cannot hope to separate two stars unless they are at least 0.4 seconds of arc apart. This difficulty is less, though not absent, if we use a telescope of larger aperture.

Let us note how this difficulty is turned into an advantage. Reducing the opening of the telescope to two parallel slits, in the form of rectangles, the pattern of the image will consist of a succession of sharp lines or fringes, parallel to the slits and diminishing in intensity on either side from the center. The fringes are separated from one another by dark gaps. The clearness of the fringes is the essential feature, for with a sufficient increase in the size of the object viewed, they will disappear entirely. In practice the slits are made movable. As long as a single star point is observed, any change in the distance between the slits does not affect the clearness of the image. In case of two stars, having their images nearly superposed, the slits may be adjusted so that the bright fringes of one image will fall on the dark gaps of the other, thus causing the fringes to disappear. The same happens when the object has an appreciable disk.

The observation consists in watching the fringes as the slits are separated, one from the other. If the source of light is a single point the fringes are equally distinct, no matter what the distance between the slits may be; whereas, when the fringes fade out as the distance between the slits increases, we know that we are looking at a small disk instead of a point of light. The distance between the slits at the time the fringes first disappear is the measure needed to determine the angular size of the ob-



The February evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on February 6 at 11 p. m., February 21 at 10 p. m., March 7 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down a corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

word Hermanos (brothers), which is for me entirely a symbol, two equal marks joined together by a strong binding, without which the letter is no letter at all. And if the comparison had not been already made, a proposal a scarlet lips, like unto a precious stone as the poet has said, perhaps I might presume to tell you that I am now myself an academician split for the festival into two parts.

Theater in Literature

"The theater in literature has been the love of my whole life. Unwavering occupation, stimulated in it by the even stronger and more absorbed attachment to it of my brother, and helped by him, I was impelled first of all to entertain myself with it, and afterward to practice it in many experiments almost before I knew how to hold a pen between my fingers. It may not surprise you, then, that I should speak to you of the theater with the fervor and the passion of a lover and a believer now when my words must hold the fiercest palpitations of my life. The theater is prodigious and magnificent art; sovereign in the world of art; in Spain it was a splendid lamp that originally burned in the temples, perhaps by providential design to declare its divine origin. Afterward, eager for more light, it shone in the public places."

From this preamble Serafin Quintero advanced to the more particular considerations of his theme, the influence of dialogue in the theater, and the defense of "the three famous dramatic unities," discarding upon the old rules and laws for the construction of dramatic works. Don Richard Leon, the eminent novelist, made the response to the oration of the new academician, paying graceful compliment to the brilliance of the work of the Quintero brothers, and so concluded a memorable session of the Spanish Royal Academy. There will be another shortly, when Armando Palacio Valder, the famous novelist, will be received into the company.

SHIPS FOR GREAT LAKES TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OWEN SOUND, Ontario.—As a means of decreasing unemployment, the Trades and Labor Council of this city proposes that lake tonnage be enormously increased. The council points to the fact that Canadian carriers on the Great Lakes are in the minority but that there is no limit to the extent to which lake-carrying trade may be developed; that ships can be built comparatively cheaply now, and that the building of them will give relief to thousands of men who will otherwise find the present winter one of unusual idleness. A resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government to utilize all possible means to obtain contracts, to build and operate a fleet of passenger ships, and to increase the tonnage of freight bottoms that Canadian products may be carried to the markets of the world in Canadian ships exclusively.

ject. The formula is simple, as the angle is equal to one-half of a wave length divided by the distance between the slits. This is a schematic view of the method. To render the method feasible, many devices of using a train of mirrors for slits, as well as the most delicate adjustments of the entire apparatus are necessary.

The angle found for Betelgeuse is of the order of one-twentieth of a second of arc, which is equivalent to the apparent size of a dime placed at a distance of 40 miles. Combining this angular diameter with the known distance of the star, the linear diameter in miles is really obtained. The measure of the angular diameter

greatest need of stellar astronomy at the present day, in order to make sure that our theoretical deductions are starting on right lines, is some means of measuring the apparent angular diameters of stars." It is interesting to note that he designated Betelgeuse as the largest star, and from theory gave a size agreeing with that actually found. Professor Russell, also in a recent article on the probable diameters of the stars, named Betelgeuse, with one possible exception, as standing at the head of the list.

The phases of the moon, in Greenwich time, are as follows: New moon on February 8 at 0:57 a. m., first quarter on February 16 at 6:53 p. m., and full moon on February 22 at 9:33 a. m. The moon will be farthest from the earth on February 21, and nearest to the earth on February 21. It will pass Uranus and Mercury on February 9, Mars on February 11, Venus on February 12, Neptune on February 21, Jupiter and Saturn on February 23, and Uranus again on February 24.

The sidereal constellations visible at our time of observation as shown by the accompanying map are Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. The zodiac is the path in the sky followed by the sun and the planets. All the constellations on the equator ever rise directly in the east and set due west. Since the ecliptic is inclined to the equator, we find sun and planets rising and setting at various points of the horizon according to their position and the time of year. The brighter constellations of Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Canis Major, Puppis, Vela, Carina, Crux, Centaurus, and Lupus lie along the Milky Way as it spans the celestial vault. Fourteen first-magnitude stars are now visible. The latest arrival is Spica the beautiful white star in Virgo.

The planet Venus is resplendent in the evening sky this month, reaching its farthest point from the sun on February 10, when it will be 46 degrees to the eastward. At that time its disk will be just half illuminated and in the telescope makes a beautiful sight, looking precisely like a little half-moon. It will soon become an ever-narrowing crescent, but becoming brighter as the planet approaches the earth. Mercury will be best seen about February 15 as an evening star. Mars is rather low and not very bright. Saturn and Jupiter may be seen in the positions shown on the map. The rings of Saturn, if at all visible, will be seen exactly on edge. Uranus and Neptune require a telescope for observation.

NEW SOUTH WALES BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Lang, the State Treasurer of New South Wales, has delivered his budget speech. The year opened with a deficit of £1,804,000. The estimated revenue is £34,011,000 and the estimated expenditure £33,982,000. The surplus over expenditure is estimated at £29,000. New taxation to yield £2,332,000 will be introduced. The population of the State numbers barely 2,000,000, and the demands which are being made upon it by the federal government are also very heavy.

TEACHING OF STATE HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Asserting that very few persons have ever taught the true history of Rhode Island, Thomas W. Bicknell, president of the Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association, at the annual meeting of that organization, proposed that the school children of the State learn the history of their own State before entering other fields. The members were urged to use their influence with the state Board of Education toward adoption of this plan.

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DURBAN EMPLOYEES ASK HIGHER WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Tramwaymen in Durban have recently been demanding an increase in wages to meet the higher cost of living. The tramwaymen presented their case before the Town Council, but the council gave it as its opinion that the tramwaymen were being paid a fair wage, having regard to the value of the work done. The council, however, said that it was prepared to take into consideration some increase by way of temporary allowance to the married men. The Tramwaymen's Union replied by proposing that the matter be referred to arbitration. This proposal the Town Council refused. The objection of the tramwaymen to differences of pay being given to married men and single men was evidently due to their suspicion that the Town Council might in the future be more willing to engage single men in preference to married ones. The Town Council declared that it was prepared to give an undertaking to always maintain the same proportion of married and single men in their employment on the tramways.

As a result of the refusal of the Town Council to meet the tramwaymen's demands, a ballot was held to decide whether recourse should be had to a strike. The decision to strike was carried by 288 in favor of a strike to 33 against.

DOMESTICS TAXED IN WIESBADEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany.—The Town Council of Wiesbaden has just passed fresh measures of municipal taxation. A tax on domestic servants is provided for, everybody having one servant paying 100 marks per annum. The luxury of a second house employee will be taxed with 200 marks per annum and every further one 600 marks per annum, so that anyone having three domestic servants will have to pay a yearly tax of 900 marks. This only applies to private households, hotel employees not being subject to this particular tax. The price for the annual season ticket for the Kurhaus has also been raised from 60 marks to 200 marks.

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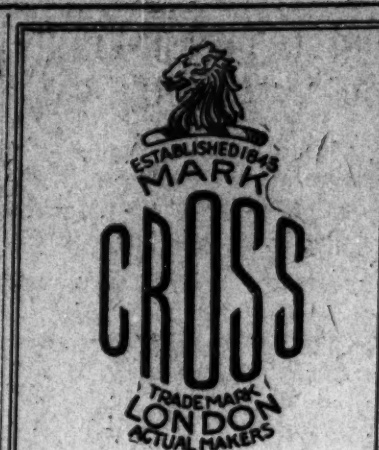
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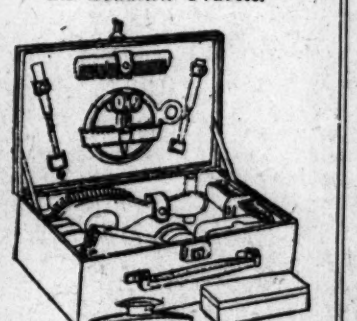
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Dealers Throughout the World

BRITISH ENGINEERS ACCEPT AGREEMENT

Amalgamated Engineers Union
Accepts National Basis for
Overtime and Night Shifts
—Other Claims Hang Fire

By special Labor correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By a majority of over three to one, the engineers have accepted the recommendations of their executive to accept the agreement concluded with the employers standardizing on a national basis the payment for overtime and night shift. One of the many problems of the engineering trade, responsible for much bitterness and dislocation of industry in the past, has been finally settled, leaving the negotiators free to concentrate their energies on the remaining claims submitted by the new engineering amalgamation.

Foremost among these is the demand for an immediate advance in wages of 6d. an hour to journeymen, 3d. an hour to apprentices, with corresponding increase on piecework prices where a system of payment by results obtains. Following closely there is the machine question and the apprenticeship question; the latter, strangely, submitted not in the historic form demanding limitation to within certain proportion to the number of journeymen, but as a complaint that the modern method of training, falls lamentably short of the essential requirements to produce a thoroughly equipped engineer. But of this later.

Wages Advance Unsettled

It is much to be regretted that the conferences between the Engineering Employers and the union representatives are not proceeding as smoothly as the results of the first few meetings led one to hope and believe. The employers evidently believe they have conceded as much as the state of trade and a falling market justify in bringing up the low-rated districts to that of the higher in regard to overtime and night shift. In the matter of an advance in wages, the question is no nearer settlement than it was four months ago when it came before the government Industrial Court.

Indeed, it would appear to be drifting further from agreement in consequence of the attitude of the employers who take up the question and the apprentice question. Obviously what the engineering employers are attempting to achieve is a solution to three problems under one agreement. They are, doubtless, prepared to concede something in the way of an advance in wages, providing concessions are made by the union representatives in regard to the number of apprentices.

Attempts Futile

The record of the York conferences, the statutory monthly conferences of engineering employers and trade unions to consider matters unsettled at local conferences, is simply full to overflowing of futile attempts to arrive at agreements as to who shall operate certain machines. And whatever prospects the powerful Engineering Employers Federation ever had of achieving their object when there were a number of competing unions, many of them embracing semi-skilled men, against the introduction of whom the higher skilled men were continually protesting, these prospects have entirely disappeared with the recent amalgamation into one engineering union, the Amalgamated Engineers Union.

By playing off the skilled unions against the lesser skilled it has been possible in the past to achieve some measure of success; particularly was this the case in the early days of the war when, by granting a substantial addition to the weekly wage of the "setter up," a highly skilled man, inroads were frequently made upon the status of the machine minder who was invariably dependent upon the former. J. T. Brownlie, replying to Sir Adam M. Smith, representing the employers, urged the necessity for dealing with the wages application as a distinct and separate question, one that had been submitted months ago, and upon which his members were demanding an answer.

Deliberate Delay Alleged

It was no longer possible to pacify the branches by drawing their attention to the fact that negotiations were proceeding, and to restrain themselves from taking action that might interfere with or jeopardize those negotiations. There is a great deal to be said for the union's point of view, and the sympathy of all acquainted with the difficulties and obstacles overcome by the Amalgamated Engineers Union will go out to the president and other officials at the manner in which negotiations are being dragged out over a period of months, postponement and delay (deliberately pursued it is alleged) on the part of employers.

Most people interested in labor matters will remember the extraordinary growth and development of the shop stewards' movement during the war and how completely these unofficial bodies assumed control of the affairs of the unions. The chief union to come under the domination of the shop stewards was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which, when it had had time to think over the matter, decided that the best way to check the mischievous and irresponsible tendencies was to saddle the movement and its leaders with responsibility, and proceeded accordingly to fit it and them into the constitution of the organization—at the same time arranging with the engineering em-

ployers for recognition in the work-shops and an opportunity for negotiations in disputes of a purely local character.

Policy Successful

How successful was this policy is evidenced by the comparative peaceful and uninterrupted course of engineering activity during the past year. A difficult and dangerous element has been converted into a disciplined body, while the red-hot irresponsibles have been robbed of their following and their prestige lost to them by a combination of fact, strength and statesmanlike policy. The danger of delay, of months of negotiation without a sign of advance, is the tendency to drive the rank and file again to pursue unconstitutional methods, and unless the conferences, still being held, arrive at a decision one way or another, it is fairly certain that the unofficial movements will rise again.

Since the union turned down the employers' proposal to incorporate the machine and apprentice questions into that of the wages advance, an offer has been submitted with the object of regulating wages on a "scientific basis," that wages should be adjusted according to the fluctuations of trade. A joint sub-committee of employers and unions should be set up to draft a questionnaire asking for particulars regarding the state of trade, prospects of future contracts, profits, and so forth, which would be sent out to federated employers, the replies thereto to be submitted to an independent authority, who will summarize the answers and submit a statement adduced therefrom to a joint conference of representatives of the employers and the union, such statement to be the basis of discussion of wages applications.

It is quite impossible to get enthusiastic over this proposal, however satisfactory it may otherwise appear to be, when one remembers that a similar joint committee appointed over a year ago to inquire into the effects of the 47-hour week have not yet reported the results of their labors.

AUSTRALIAN NEED FOR APPRENTICES

Absence of a Definite System of
Apprenticeship Is Considered
to Be a National Calamity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADLAIDE, South Australia—Many problems of serious importance to the industry of Australia were discussed by the master builders who assembled here recently from all parts of the Commonwealth for their congress.

One of the most difficult problems discussed was the absence of apprentices. This problem had been an insidious one for some years and an association was formed to combat it. In this was vested the responsibility of training youths for the building trade, but owing to the large increase in wages and the fluctuating conditions the scheme had to be abandoned. Now the position is so bad that imperative steps for the technical training of youths between 14 and 16 years of age are being taken. New South Wales has already formulated proposals to make this compulsory.

The employers are finding that the system of military training is an interference. It requires the attendance of boys at fairly frequent, and often inconvenient, hours and tends to discourage the employers. Then, too, it is complained that parents are exploiting their boys by sending them where they can get the most money as early as possible and neglecting their future interests. The master builders are making efforts to inform the fathers and mothers that, although a calling offers better wages for the time being, it leads to a cul de sac. They are pointing out that the economic result of boys being kept away from trades in Australia is likely to be serious unless checked quickly.

The Only Solution

The absence of a definite system of apprenticeship is regarded as a national calamity. Compulsory technical education is considered to be the only solution, and that aspect will be brought before the authorities. At present 16 years is the youngest age at which a boy may be accepted for apprenticeship, and unskilled industries are paying as high as £3 10s. a week for lads 18 years old.

The president of the conference in his address remarked that it seemed obvious to him that, with a scarcity of skilled labor in Australia, on one hand, and a large number of unemployed on the other, the most expeditious and sensible way of overcoming the difficulty would be to train immediately a sufficient number of unskilled, or partially skilled workmen to assist skilled men. The present system of vocational training throughout Australia of returned soldiers showed what could be done in that direction and the master builders would have to do something soon.

Industrial Warfare

"While the danger of the war has been overcome," said the president of the convention, "industrial warfare is still world-wide, and, even in Australia, it is appalling to see the economic waste and loss of production. The question of hours and wages appears to be beyond the control of arbitration courts, boards of trade and other tribunals as at present established and constituted. The law of supply and demand has taken possession of the economic field."

"The conspicuous failure of arbitration courts to have their awards obeyed is rapidly bringing industrial laws into contempt. The shortage of skilled labor and building materials makes it increasingly difficult for builders to carry out their contracts and so limits the amount of work undertaken. Yet the natural resources of the Commonwealth are only on the verge of development and all that is required is for all sections to pull together."

STATUS OF GREEK KING WITH ALLIES

Unless He Can Show Evidence of
Honest Purpose, He Cannot
Expect to Enjoy Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—In previous dispatches, says W. Crawford Price, it has been shown that while King Constantine differed from Mr. Venizelos in the latter's determination to make common cause with the Allies at the commencement of the European conflict, he offered on several occasions to join in the war, on conditions which appeared to him to be dictated by the actual circumstances. These offers were forthwith, on certain occasions, and while they may not have been sincere, there is no existing proof of this. On the other hand, they were never pursued by the Allies, either because of the infatuation of London and Paris for Bulgaria, or because the entente representatives in Athens, who were backing Mr. Venizelos, contented themselves by considering that no good thing could emanate from the Palace. The only offer of cooperation made, after Mr. Venizelos left for Salonika to found his provincial government, almost immediately followed his departure. It is probable that this was a direct attempt to forestall the Cretan, and the virility of anti-Venizelism at the court was such that the King might even have gone to war to achieve this end. Anyway, the entente accepted the view that Constantine was only playing fortune, and the negotiations dropped.

"Unfriendly" to the Allies

From this date (October, 1916) the only data one has to go upon are provided by the unsubstantiated assertions of the French in Macedonia, the vaporings of those who directed the British secret service in the Aegean, and the more definite revelations published in the Greek White Book. Certain it is, however, that the slaughter of British and French sailors here in Athens in December, 1916, and the telegrams from Queen Sophia to the former Kaiser, will take a great deal of explaining away. It is well known that the court during this period was filled with the most Germanophile elements in Greece, and there is at least circumstantial evidence that German submarines received a great deal of information which most probably reached them from Athens. To sum up, until Constantine can clear himself, the case against him from October, 1916, is very strong.

Presuming that the monarch had by this time become really "unfriendly" to the Allies, it behooves one to ascertain the motive. Whether he had come to desire a German victory or not has yet to be definitely established. What one is entitled to assume from one's knowledge of the situation, however, is that he and his entourage regarded Mr. Venizelos as an enemy, and the Salonika expedition became, therefore, the allies of their enemy. Constantine is a very stubborn individual, apt to regard those not for him as quite definitely against him, and it sufficed for the Allies to favor Mr. Venizelos to send him hotfoot in the other direction.

A Reason But Not An Excuse

But, while all this may supply a reason, it does not constitute an excuse. Force of political circumstances—the sincere desire of Great Britain to end the subjection of alien nationalities to Turkish rule—may yet save Constantine. Yet until he can produce evidence of honest purpose during this time when the known facts are strongly against him, he must not expect to enjoy the confidence of the entente powers.

Incidentally, the dangers of Hellas inherent upon his return to Athens are not confined to a possible revision of the Treaty of Sevres. They spring rather from the fact that the Near Eastern question as a whole has been unsettled, and it is only a question of time before we shall find Bulgaria plotting with Turkey to eject Greece from Thrace, and Serbia bearing down upon her natural geographical outlet at Salonika. Add these probabilities to the inevitable revision of sentiment, in greater or less degree, in Greece itself, it will be seen that Constantine's troubles really commenced when he lately heard the tumultuous welcome of his subjects.

SOUTH AFRICA HONORS GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—Prince Arthur of Connaught, shortly after he arrived in South Africa and assumed duty as Governor-General, had conferred on him the degree of doctor of law at the University of South Africa at Pretoria. After the ceremony he replied: "Mr. Vice-Chancellor, it has given me great pleasure to come here today and to receive the degree of doctor of laws of the University of South Africa. It is an honor which I shall always value very highly, and to me personally it has been gratifying that one of my first public acts in this country has been to receive an honor from the University of South Africa, of which my father is chancellor, a position which I know he is very proud to hold."

"I understand that the University of South Africa is a legal successor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and I believe I am correct in saying that his Majesty the King was admitted as an honorary graduate in the year 1901, and my father in the year 1910. It may be of interest to you to know that, in addition to being a bencher of Gray's Inn, I have already had the honor of receiving the degree of doctor of laws both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and therefore, I suppose that I may say, now that I am a doctor of laws of the University of South Africa, that my education in law is complete."

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Clothes for Summer Climes

For those who are about to hie themselves Southward or Pacific-ward B. Altman & Co.'s Store offers innumerable attractions.

Frocks for every hour of the day; Dinner and Evening Gowns; Coats and Wraps for all occasions; Travel and Sports Suits; Blouses; Lounging Robes for the rest hour; Tea Gowns for the "five o'clock" and all the accessories of the fashionable costume

Also

Toilet Necessaries; Perfumes; Stationery and Leather Goods

For Monday

A Remarkable Offering of Imported Wool Suitings and Coatings

comprising three thousand yards of 54-inch tweeds, mixtures, checks and striped effects, all of the finest quality (pure wool)

at the extraordinarily low price of

\$2.45 per yard

All Spring patterns; all Spring colors
(First Floor)

For Monday

A Reduction Sale of Boys' English Jersey Suits

offering 350 Suits (sizes 2 to 8) taken from regular stock and re-priced, for quicker disposal, to

\$7.75

These are extremely good-looking and durable Suits, made of a fine worsted jersey that holds its color well and can be tubbed when necessary. The colors are brown, blue, green and grey

(Sixth Floor)

A Special-price Sale of Women's American-made Lingerie

will be continued Monday, on the
Second Floor

For Monday

An Extraordinary Sale of Hand-made Valenciennes and Point Binche Laces

(made in Belgium); comprising a large purchase of these most desirable of lingerie and summer frock trimmings, in edges and insertings, ranging in width from the narrowest up to 1 1/2 inches; all of them

phenomenally low-priced

Real Valenciennes

per yard 35c., 48c., 65c., 82c., 95c.

Real Point Binche

per yard 55c. and 85c.

(First Floor)

The Department for Women's Silk Underwear

has ready for Spring an exceptionally attractive assortment of dainty silk undergarments, made of washable silk of exquisite quality (in white, lavender and flesh-tone), and charmingly adorned with hem-stitching and hand-made Valenciennes edgings.

At very reasonable prices in
regular stock:

Nightrobes \$14.50	Drawers . \$8.50
Vest Chemises	Bloomers . 8.50
at . . . 7.25	Camisoles . 4.50
Envelopes . 8.75	Petticoats . 13.50

Some of these prices are subject to
War Revenue tax
(Second Floor)

The Great Yearly Sales of
Oriental Rugs, Household and Decorative Linens,
Blanket and Bed Furnishings
now being held, present a rare opportunity for economic buying

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA REFLECTS
GOOD BASIC STATUS

Business, Finance and Public Generally Find Sound Underlying Strength Displacing Unfounded Reports to Contrary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The new year has been attended by a decidedly more optimistic tone in Canadian business circles. The leaders in finance and industry having unhesitatingly declared that conditions are fundamentally sound, the average man is content to revise his opinions to that effect. Besides, there is no use resisting the logic of facts, the large business done by Canada last year, and the showing made by her financial institutions having left no other conclusion than that, in a comparative sense, conditions are very good.

The truth is that Canada has been surprising herself. Until recently opinions respecting industrial and commercial conditions at home have been colored too much by reports from outside. So, there undoubtedly is reason to think that a number of those who do not keep their hand on the pulse of home business as closely as perhaps they should allowed reports from other countries to influence their opinions. What they failed to realize was the remarkable recovery made in the export trade last year through agriculture and the pulp and paper industry, and the effect that the early marketing of the crop has had on business and will have for several months to come.

During the last week trade was quiet, but not unusually so. One of the most important business men's associations, which was in very pessimistic frame of mind a few days ago, now says that there is a growing feeling of optimism to be noticed among manufacturers and wholesalers. Better buying by the public is also noted, while collections are also reported as being very fair.

Underlying Condition Sound

"An excellent judge of the general business and financial situation in Canada is Sir Thomas White, both because of his former position as Minister of Finance and his present position as leading financier and banker. Of the outlook he says: "General trade and commerce may experience some slackness owing to diminished buying power and price uncertainty. The underlying conditions of Canada, however, are sound and once there is confidence on the part of the public that prices are on a reasonable basis, business should improve. After what I trust will be but a temporary period of readjustment, Canada will, I confidently believe, enter upon a new period of expansion and prosperity equaling and perhaps exceeding any she has hitherto enjoyed."

A very hopeful feature of Canadian business and industry is that it is not looking for artificial assistance. It merely asks, as a general condition, to be left alone. Lloyd Harris, who is one of the best-known and most aggressive of the Canadian capitalists of industry, voiced industrial opinion very well the other day when he expressed these sentiments.

In this respect it is also worthy of note that the business and industrial interests do not ask nor expect much in the way of tariff assistance. "Let well enough alone." Some, of course, would like a little higher range of duties on certain lines; but it is unlikely that requests of this nature will be strongly pressed. Certainly there is no demand from any class in the Dominion that the tariff should be used to render easier the process of readjustment. Of course the farmers are strongly opposed to any such policy, and they are a strong political factor. On the other hand, even among pronounced tariff advocates, there is a growing disinclination to do anything that might upset things. Moderate views hold strong sway.

Borrowing Money

While Canada borrowed more than she did during any previous 12-month period, approximately \$225,000,000, her borrowings for all purposes were the lowest for any period since the outbreak of war, having been \$327,290,000, as compared with \$900,952,000 for 1919. The explanation is that the Dominion Government was not in the market, there not having been a war loan campaign, as there was in the preceding year. The provinces borrowed \$121,790,000, Ontario, with its heavy financing for hydro-electric development and good roads, leading with \$45,000,000. The various municipalities borrowed \$23,200,000. The course of prices was downward during the year, for while issues bought for the Canadian market were sold at from 5.90 to 6 per cent at the beginning of the year, the provinces were paying 6.60 to 6.75 per cent in December.

While it is probable that uncertain conditions will exist during the early part of the year, it is expected that on the whole there will be an active bond market throughout 1921, with gradually advancing quotations. Between now and December 31 maturing issues will total \$66,751,000, or double the value of maturities during 1920. Of these Dominion Government bonds represent \$46,000,000. The fact that, for provincial, municipal and private purposes the situation for 1919 totaled \$337,000,000, and that only about \$35,000,000 of this was for refunding purposes, is a fairly good indication that the borrowings this year will be large if the market is at all favorable.

BANK CONDITIONS
BETTER IN SOUTH

Clearings at New Orleans in 1920 Totaled \$3,315,319,238.50 an Increase of \$145,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Balance sheets of all the banks in New Orleans, and the reports of the New Orleans clearing house show that 1920, despite much talk of "business depression," was more prosperous financially in the south, of which New Orleans is the financial center, than 1919. Bank clearings at New Orleans for the year 1920 were \$145,000,000 more than those of 1919, according to reports of the New Orleans clearing house, which shows total clearings of \$3,315,319,238.50 for 1920, as compared with \$3,170,247,144.43 for 1919.

Deposits for all the banks of New Orleans for 1920 show a total of \$203,167,000, of which \$58,000,000 is in savings and \$145,167,000 in demand deposits. Against this the banks held a cash reserve of \$52,173,000. All the banks report considerable increases in savings deposits. Total resources of the banks of New Orleans at the end of 1920 were \$295,692,000 compared with a slightly higher total at the end of 1919, when the official figures were \$315,699,000.

In a statement issued early in January, R. S. Hecht, president of the National Bank & Trust Company, said: "Our principal southern commodities have suffered such a severe decline that it seems reasonable to suppose the readjustment to new price levels is nearly completed. There developed during the closing days of the year a slightly better demand for sugar and cotton, and even if they were sold at the prevailing low prices, the resulting liquidation would help to relieve the strained credit situation."

WEEK-END DULLNESS
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Generally the stock exchange markets were steady yesterday, but trading was of the usual week-end character. The gilt-edged market was dull. French loans were well maintained, following more stability in franc exchanges. Dollar descriptions were weaker.

Home rails were flabby. Light support was given to Grand Trunk. There was small profit taking in South American rails.

Although the oil group was slow it displayed a steadier undertone. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 13-16 and Mexican Eagle 6 1/2. The industrial department was irregular. Realizing occurred in rubber shares. Kaffirs hesitated.

TRADING DULL ON
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Shares dealt in yesterday on the stock market numbered but 517,400, which reflected the dullness and hesitancy of the season. The closing was irregular after a day of mixed changes. Call money was steady at 6 per cent.

At the close the quotations were: Steel 8 3/4, up 1/4; Baldwin 90 1/2, up 1/4; Reading 87 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 16 1/2, up 1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 14	Jan. 7
U. S. Lib. 3 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 4%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 4 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 5%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 5 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 6%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 6 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 7%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 7 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 8%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 8 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 9%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 9 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 10%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 10 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 11%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 11 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 12%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 12 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 13%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 13 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 14%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 14 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 15%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 15 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 16%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 16 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 17%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 17 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 18%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 18 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 19%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 19 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 20%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 20 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 21%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 21 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 22%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 22 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 23%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 23 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 24%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 24 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 25%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 25 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 26%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 26 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 27%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 27 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 28%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 28 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 29%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 29 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 30%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 30 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 31%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 31 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 32%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 32 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 33%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 33 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 34%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 34 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 35%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 35 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 36%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 36 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 37%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 37 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 38%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 38 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 39%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 39 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 40%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 40 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 41%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 41 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 42%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 42 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 43%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 43 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 44%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 44 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 45%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 45 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 46%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 46 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 47%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 47 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 48%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 48 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 49%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 49 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 50%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 50 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 51%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 51 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 52%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 52 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 53%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 53 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 54%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 54 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 55%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 55 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 56%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 56 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 57%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 57 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 58%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 58 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 59%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 59 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 60%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 60 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 61%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 61 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 62%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 62 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 63%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 63 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 64%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 64 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 65%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 65 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 66%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 66 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 67%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 67 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 68%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 68 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 69%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 69 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 70%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 70 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 71%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 71 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 72%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 72 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 73%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 73 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 74%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 74 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 75%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 75 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 76%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 76 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 77%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 77 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 78%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 78 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 79%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 79 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 80%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 80 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 81%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 81 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 82%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 82 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 83%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 83 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 84%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 84 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 85%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 85 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 86%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 86 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 87%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 87 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 88%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 88 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 89%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 89 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 90%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 90 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 91%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 91 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 92%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 92 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 93%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 93 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 94%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 94 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 95%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 95 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 96%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 96 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 97%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 97 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 98%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 98 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 99%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 99 1/2%	92.30	92.60
U. S. Lib. 100%	92.30	92.60

MUNICIPAL FINANCING

NEW YORK, New York.—Financing by American states, counties, cities and smaller municipalities in 1920 totaled about \$750,000,000, compared with \$770,195,248 in 1919 and \$445,905,510 in 1918, according to the Daily Bond Buyer. In 1918 only \$262,818,844 municipal loans were floated. Restrictions by the government on account of the war kept loans down in that year.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Early advances in the wheat market yesterday were followed by setbacks and closing quotations were slightly lower than on Thursday. March wheat closed at 1.77 1/2 and May at 1.70 1/4. Corn held firm, May closing at 74 1/2 and July at 76 1/4. January pork closed at 24.50; May pork 25.50; January lard 12.12; May lard 13.52; January ribs 11.97; May ribs 12.70.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,951,024,987, a decrease of 91.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 15.5 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

There will not be another reduction in the price of Ford cars for some time to come, according to a letter sent to dealers by the Ford Motor Company.

The value of all crops in the State of Georgia for 1920 is placed at \$333,290,000, as against \$600,416,000 in 1919. The average for the last five years of Georgia's crops is \$397,281,000.

During November, 1920, building contracts awarded in the four western provinces of Canada aggregated \$8,721,900, as compared with \$3,323,900 in the same period in 1919. The total for the first 11 months in 1920 was \$69,263,700, as against \$23,360,300 during the corresponding period in 1919.

The Boston National Bank, with a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$50,000 has been formed by a group of representative Boston business men and Italian-American bankers, so that the citizens of so-called foreign birth or descent of Boston and vicinity may have banking facilities on the soundest basis that the banking system of the country provides, viz., a national bank which is a member of the federal reserve system.

The French Government has received a year's postponement of the payment of the balance of \$17,000,000 due on credit of \$100,000,000 extended to her by the Argentine Government in 1919.

United States-German trade in 1920 aggregated nearly \$400,000,000, against \$585,000,000 in 1919, the biggest year before the war. Foodstuffs accounted for about \$59,000,000 worth.

D

DOES FRANCE FACE A GERMAN PERIL?

Former War Minister, Andrew Lefebvre, Who Raised the Cry of Alarm, Is Now Laughed at by French "for His Pains"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are signs that France is abandoning that policy of fear which has hitherto been the most marked feature of her post-war life. The debate in the Chamber on the military law showed that while there are still a number of politicians who love to play on the chords of imminent danger from Germany, the response of Parliament, the press, and the public, is becoming more and more feeble. They can no longer, like the fat boy in "Pickwick Papers," make the flash of France creep.

Andrew Lefebvre, who raised the cry of alarm, is now laughed at for his pains. A year ago his exposition of the same theme won for him the ministerial post, but he has lost by sticking too long to the same note. A year ago the War Ministry was the reward for screaming. Today dismissal from office is the fate of the screamer.

Where the Blow Would Fall

This does not imply that Mr. Lefebvre is not sincere. His excited imagination sees France already on the point of being again invaded. Chiefly the peril, however, lies in the east. It will be the allies of France—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania—who will be overrun first by a resuscitated German militarism.

The dispute was rather about the spirit of the military law than about its terms. Mr. Lefebvre as War Minister wanted to impose on the nation universal military service of two years in the active army and another 20 years in the reserve—thus making 30 years in all. That every Frenchman is normally under the colors for 30 years is not a fact of great importance. The essential point is whether the period of active service is long or short. Until the year before the war this period was two years. Then on the very eve of the war it was raised to three years. The three years' law had not, as is sometimes asserted, the smallest influence on the salvation of France, for it had not had time to operate. Roughly the present French army is 850,000 men. It is an army big enough to conquer Europe in present conditions if it were only properly equipped.

But there is the rub. While there are so many non-productive men to be kept, France cannot afford to maintain their equipment at the corresponding standard. On economic grounds alone it is necessary to reduce the army. Germany has been compelled to reduce her army to 100,000 men. Even the military experts, even the marshals of France, acknowledge that from no viewpoint is it necessary or desirable to keep so many men in barracks or in camp.

The Military Burden

Moreover the French people are clamoring for relief from the military burden. America and England feel the burden of armament quite differently from France. To maintain a huge navy demands money and the taxpayer grumbles. But to maintain a huge army it is more than a question of money: it is a question of personal service. Conscription is inevitable and permanent. That the Three Years' Law would have to be reduced was certain because the heart of the people against the subtraction of three years from the civic life of every young Frenchman is perpetually increasing. Mr. Lefebvre two years after the armistice was still obsessed by the military peril of Germany. He proposed a two years' law. The measure was regarded as harsh and unreasonable. It was denounced by the public and in the press. Why two years when prominent generals were proclaiming that six months' training was sufficient to make a soldier and that any supplementary period was only necessary because of the commitments of France. The government bowed before the storm of public opinion. Mr. Lefebvre was asked to modify his unpopular bill. He obstinately decided to stick to it.

Then there was proposed a compromise bill which would in reality impose two years of service on Frenchmen but which could be represented as compelling only 18 months service. Eighteen months was to be the period but not until 1922 would the modification take effect and moreover even then it was dependent on the existing conditions. It was, in fact, merely a conditional promise embodied in the bill.

Compromise Accepted

The War Minister accepted the compromise. He could still claim that he had had his way whereas the government could represent that they had cut down military service by half. There seemed, then, no reason why Mr. Lefebvre should resign. But the French people who had expected more drastic changes were still discontented. The cabinet was disposed to make more concessions and Mr. Lefebvre resisted to the utmost. There was a deadlock. On several occasions the War Minister disappeared from Paris and was understood to be sulking in his tent at Vichy. It was during one of these absences that the Government, growing impatient, resolved to bring forward the amended bill without consulting Mr. Lefebvre. He had already threatened to resign on a number of occasions. The public awaited his resignation. The cabinet was tired of these tantrums. But still the resignation did not come. It only came in the end because the

newspapers provoked it by their hostile attitude. They ceased to take Mr. Lefebvre, the preacher of the German peril, seriously.

Another Cassandra Cry

His letter of resignation was another Cassandra cry. It could not fall to disquiet a certain section of the public. Was it true that France was again about to be attacked (or if not France, then her allies) so that the whole edifice built up in Europe by the Versailles Treaty would come crumbling down? The question thus posed could not fail to bring about a parliamentary debate. The most significant thing to note about this parliamentary debate was the absence of Mr. Lefebvre although he had signified his intention of leading a great campaign against the government. His subsequent attempt to explain his absence was feeble. Indeed, except for Leon Daudet and Louis Barthou, there could not be found any serious politicians ready to defend the Lefebvre thesis. That is why it is possible to say that France is becoming much cooler, is definitely abandoning a policy of fear.

Chief Military Expert
It was General de Castelnau who set the ball rolling. He is regarded as the chief military expert in the Chamber. But he was extremely careful not to espouse the cause of Mr. Lefebvre. All that he did was to raise the subject, speak of the commotion that had been caused by the statements of the former War Minister, and put questions to the Premier. If the Premier could declare that Germany has disarmed or was in way of being disarmed, then, concluded General de Castelnau, France could without fear accept the reduction of armaments. The Chamber applauded vigorously this declaration of the president of the Army Commission.

The response of George Leygues was clear. He repudiated entirely Mr. Lefebvre and the policy of fear that has been so long pursued. The cabinet declared that it had the advice of technicians and believed that it was necessary to reduce the military charges? Was the national security jeopardized? No; the only danger could be in placing France in an inferior position to Germany. Obviously this is not being done. If Germany was not completely disarmed her disarmament was proceeding continually and progressively.

The 100,000 men of Germany could surely not be a danger for the 850,000 men of France. Germany had little war material. France occupied the Rhine, holding the bridgeheads and the lines of communication. For the first time a French Premier has stated distinctly that France is in no danger whatever. He added significantly that good finances were also an essential method of defense.

It is not necessary to deal seriously with Mr. Daudet. He is the solitary representative of the Royalists in the Chamber, beating the big drum, talking of new wars, finding spies everywhere and considering nearly all ministers of the Republic as traitors. For the moment, Mr. Lefebvre is his hero. As for Louis Barthou, he also has lost much ground. The old subject of a German revanche, and of German duplicity, has ceased in France to carry either parliamentary or popular audiences. This is a new fact of the first importance. Although Mr. Barthou did his best to frighten the Chamber with the menace of a new war in the spring, nobody seemed to mind very much. He also took a crack at England, emphasizing the isolation of France in her task. Mr. Barthou has grown to be openly anti-English since his diatribe in the early months of 1920 which lost him much support.

AUSTRALIANS RESENT ATTACK ON EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The action of the Hughes Government in expelling Hugh Mahon, Member for Katoorile, from the federal Parliament, has been warmly supported by loyal organizations throughout Australia. These strongly resented Mr. Mahon's reported attack on the British Empire, made at an Irish gathering in Melbourne. Archdeacon Hindley, vicar-general of the Anglican diocese of Melbourne, declared, in a presidential address to the annual synod, that no sooner had the German terror come to an end than a new peril threatened from within. "If one may judge from the published utterances of the leaders of the disloyal section of Australia," continued the archdeacon, "this new peril is more malignant, more bitter in its hatred of the Empire, and especially of the English, than any that has hitherto been known. In the wide sweep of its evil designs it apparently includes civil war in Australia, and a world-wide war between English-speaking people. It contemplates the surrender of the protection of Australia by the British fleet, and the exposure of Australia to what is called 'the Yellow Peril.' If those utterances are to be taken seriously as representative of the opinions of any considerable section of residents in the Commonwealth the time may come when Australia will have to choose between two perils—the Yellow and the Green. . . I admit that there are many of the same nationality and faith as those frenzied orators who would remain loyal to the Crown in any conflict that might arise."

NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian University Women have recently joined the International Federation of University Women, founded in London last year. As citizens of a neutral country the Norwegian women hope to become a connecting link between the belligerent countries in the promotion of international friendship between the members.

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"The Specialty Silk Store"

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Through to 41 West Street

ANNUAL January Clearance Sale

Silks, Spool Silks, Georgette Crepe, Silk Nets, Duvetyes, Velvets, Velvetens, Corduroys, Wool Dress Goods, Blouses, Silk Petticoats, Coats and Dresses

"Largest Importers and Distributors of Silk in New England"

None Excel Our Assortments, However Large in Other Lines

This SALE has always been the most important sale of the whole year, and this SALE will be found, by far, more important than any we have ever held before, on account of the foremost silk manufacturers having been forced to liquidate their stocks of Staple Silks at a less price than they could be reproduced at, even at the lowest price Raw Silk has reached in its tumble from \$18.00 to \$6.00 per pound. Also on account of the stringency of the money market and curtailment of credit by the Banks. For Several Weeks we have been making large purchases of Regular Staple Silks for Spot Cash. Some of the makes are a household word throughout New England. We have been requested by the manufacturers not to mention the names in print. The values are here, and only a few of the many are quoted below on account of the high cost of Printer's Ink.

5th FLOOR

Silk Remnants

Past Season's accumulation of double width remnants. Lengths from one yard to five yards, usual retail price \$1.95 to \$4.75 yard. All at 95c yard. Quantities limited to each customer. No mail orders on remnants.

NOTE: Many of our prices are copied with noticeably inferior qualities, but we advise our many patrons that Thresher Brothers' Qualities and Real Values cannot be excelled.

40-Inch Heavy Satin Sublime, rich heavy dress quality, beautiful lustre, in ivory, navy and black. Former price \$7.85 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$3.95

36-Inch Black Oriental Waterproof India Silks. Former prices, yard.....\$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.55, \$2.15, \$2.75

36-Inch Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Former price \$1.95 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.25

36-Inch Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Former price \$2.45 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.65

40-Inch Heavy Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Rich, heavy quality. Launderers perfectly. Former price \$3.85 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$2.38

32-Inch Genuine Imported Pongee, in the natural shade of tan. Former price, yard, \$1.35, \$2.15. Sale Prices, yard.....\$1.75, \$1.38

32-Inch Georgette Crepe in white, flesh and black. Former price \$1.65 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....95c

40-Inch Georgette Crepe in a complete line of street and evening shades, including ivory and black. Former Price, yard.....\$1.85, \$2.35, \$3.25

40-Inch Crepe de Chine in ivory, pink, navy, brown and black. Former price \$1.85 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.15

40-Inch Canton Crepe, one of the season's most desirable fabrics in navy, brown and black. Former price \$4.35 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$2.95

36-Inch Colored Satins, including Messallines, Satin de Chines and our best grades of Costume Satins. Over 400 shades included in this line with plenty of ivory and white. Former Price.....\$1.85, \$2.45, \$3.25, \$4.75

Sale Price, yd.....\$1.15, \$1.65, \$2.15, \$3.15

5th FLOOR

VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CORDUROY AND PLUSH

50-Inch Black Plush, rich silk pile, giving seal skin effect. Former Prices, yard.....\$10.95, \$19.75

Sale Prices, yard.....\$6.95, \$12.50

32 and 36-Inch Black Costume Velvet, guaranteed twisted back and fast pile. Former Prices, yard.....\$4.25, \$4.75, \$5.20

Sale Prices, yard.....\$2.95, \$3.15, \$3.45

40-Inch Black Costume Chiffon Velvet. Former Prices, yard.....\$6.85, \$7.45, \$8.25 and \$9.25

Sale Prices, yard.....\$3.55, \$4.45, \$6.35

5th FLOOR

Remnants

Short Lengths of Navy Blue Serges, Poirer Twills, Velours, Broadcloths, Coatings, Etc., ranging from one to five yards. This is a golden opportunity. Sold by the piece only and we reserve the right to limit the quantity to each customer. Retail values \$1.85 to \$10.00 per yd.

44-Inch All Wool Navy Blue Serge, fine French weave. Retail value \$3.35 yard. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$1.85

44-Inch All Wool Navy Blue Men's Wear Serge, heavy cloth. Retail value \$5.00 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price \$2.35

This is positively one of the Best Values offered this season

44-Inch All Wool Navy Blue Twill Battiste, heavy cloth, suitable for Spring Suits. Retail value \$7.50 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$4.25

5th FLOOR

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

40-Inch Imported Men's Wear Navy Blue and Black Serge and Undressed worsted, made in Belgium and shrunk in London. Retail values \$9.00 and \$10.00 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$6.50

44-Inch Black Broadcloth, one of the finest qualities made. Retail value \$8.00 yard. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$4.50

44-Inch Plaid, Checks and Stripes, All Wool Goods. Assortment of styles and colors. Retail values up to \$3.00 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....\$3.35

4th FLOOR

SILK PETTICOATS

A Limited Quantity of Changeable Taffeta and Messalline Petticoats, including black. Made in two attractive models. Value \$5.00. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$2.75

4th FLOOR

BLOUSES

SPECIAL ATTENTION
Silk Blouses, made of our own Striped La Jere and Men's Wear Striped Broadcloth, in nicely tailored high and low neck models, a large assortment of attractive stripes in white grounds. Value \$10.00. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$5.50

4th FLOOR

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS AND WRAPS

One Lot of Satin and a Few Serge Dresses. Former prices up to \$25.00. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$15.00

One Lot of Velveteen, Braided Velours, Satin and Tricotine Dresses. Values up to \$25.00. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$24.95

One Lot of Fine Tailored Tricotine Women's Dresses, designated for stout women. Values up to \$49.50. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$29.50

4th Floor

One Lot of High-Grade Wraps and Coats, Nutria Trimmed. Former prices up to \$89.50. January Clearance Sale Price \$59.00

One Lot of Hatlin Seal Pish Coats, with large shawl collars of nutria and Australian Opossum. Values up to \$95.00. January Clearance Sale Price.....\$59.00

18 High-Grade Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits. January Clearance Price 1/2 of Former Prices.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THIRD CRICKET
TEST MATCH OPEN

Famous English Touring Club
Makes Good Showing in
Fielding and Bowling—Now
Playing in South Australia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ADELAIDE, South Australia (Friday)—The third test match between Australia and the Marylebone Cricket Club team began here today. For the third time, Armstrong, the Australian skipper, won the toss and elected to bat first on a perfect batting wicket. Nevertheless the English fielding and bowling was so good that only Collins was able to make serious resistance to the attack, and the Australians had lost 7 wickets with the score at 313 when they closed.

Collins went in first with Bardsley and, hitting with more freedom than his colleagues, made 162 before Wilfred Rhodes took a catch off Cecil Parkinson's bowling, after the batsman had been missed badly on two occasions. Bardsley was stumped by H. Strudwick with the score at only 32. Thirteen runs later, Kelleway was taken at slip by P. G. H. Fender, who is making his first appearance in the test matches.

Another 8 runs and Taylor was run out, being caught napping halfway between the creases. Then Armstrong joined Collins and the pair took the score to 85 by lunch time. The Australian captain was smartly caught at the wicket after lunch, before he could do much. Fellow, taking his place, was run out after scoring 35. Gregory, like Armstrong, was caught at the wicket after scoring only 10 and it remained for Ryder and Oldfield to provide resistance to the English bowling, these two being still at the wicket with the scores of 36 to 22 respectively when stumps were drawn.

RECORD VICTORY
FOR STEWART'S

Former Pupils of That College
Defeat Watsonians for First
Time in Football History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A notable day was December 18 in the history of the football club of the former pupils of Stewart's College—the most notable in their career of over 20 years. What made it so was their victory over the Watsonians, the first they had ever gained over the former pupils of the sister college. The Watsonians were the popular fancy for a win, although the fact that the main prop of the side, A. W. Angus, the Scottish international threequarter, was unable to play, improved Stewart's prospects tremendously. For the time being, Angus has given up the game on account of business, but he hopes to resume later in the season. There is no little significance in the fact that he was absent from the side in both the games in which the Watsonians suffered defeat. All the engagements in which he took part were won. These two defeats, it may be mentioned, put the Watsonians out of the running for championship honors.

Stewart's thus stood supreme at the head of affairs, undefeated, and next to them came the former pupils of the Glasgow High School and Hawick. Having got over this awkward hurdle, there is much speculation as to whether or not the Stewart's College side will do as Herio's did last season—go through their program without defeat. No opinion need be expressed on the point, as the side is but half way through, and they have several stiff encounters before them yet. They have, at all events, got through the first half of their engagements scathless, with 10 wins and 1 draw to their credit. But they only just managed to escape defeat at the hands of the Watsonians.

Except for C. S. Nimmo and J. A. R. Selby, the Watsonians' back play on both sides was poor, particularly that of Stewart's, and Ivan Tait, a candidate for a Scottish "cap," was hardly ever in the picture. Handy as times he was in defense, but as far as attack went this speedy man was never made use of. Stewart's backs altogether were very weak. Their forwards, always their strong division, did better, but they met more than their match in the opposing eight, who were just as good in the open and far better in getting hold of the ball in the "tight." The score was: Stewart's College, 1 placed goal and 1 penny goal (8 points); Watsonians, 1 dropped goal and 2 try (7 points). The scoring was chiefly the result of a good play by international men.

Finlay Kennedy, Stewart's only "capped" man, opened his side's account with a penalty goal. Then J. A. R. Selby got a try, following which C. S. Nimmo dropped a goal. That gave the Watsonians an advantage of 4 points, and they seemed to be content with their lead and to be trying to "sit tight." And they looked like being successful, too, until about a quarter of an hour from the finish. It was then that the Stewart's backs brought off their best piece of combined play, their only good piece in fact, and it was finished by S. M. Thomson, one of the center "threes," scoring in good style. That left Stewart's still a point in arrears and it was well for them that they had on their side a kicker of F. Kennedy's caliber. Everything depended on his shot at goal, whether or not the ball would pass over the bar and between the posts. Kennedy was

successful, and what a roar of cheering went up from thousands of throats as the ball sped straight and sure on its course! It was a tense moment. Kennedy was a match winner with his kicks, just as he was last season against Wales. With Stewart's thus a point to the good, the game still held interest, for in the closing minutes the Watsonians were awarded a penalty right in front of the posts. Everything pointed to a certain score and a Watsonian success, but D. M. Bertram with his kick struck one of the posts and the ball fell back. The Watsonians should have got a draw at least. The attendance at "rugger" matches in Scotland have never been so large as this season and there must have been close upon 10,000 spectators present at the Stewart's-Watsonians' clash. Had it not been that the ground was protected by straw, play would not have been possible. Only one other match was played in Scotland, this being between Hawick and Jedforest. Hawick, who won the pitch, was also under straw. Hawick were winners by 14 points to 9.

SERVETTE LOSES
ITS LEADERSHIP

Etoile Is Now First in the French-
Switzerland Association Foot-
ball League Championship

SWISS FOOTBALL LEAGUE
(To December 19, inclusive)
FRENCH SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Etoile	6	1	2	13
Servette	4	3	2	11
Cantonal	5	1	3	11
Chaux-de-Fonds	3	2	4	8
Geneve	2	4	3	8
Fribourg	2	3	7	7
Lausanne-Sports	1	5	3	7
Montreux	2	1	6	5

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Blanc	2	2	0	14
Old Boys	5	2	1	12
Young Boys	4	3	2	11
Berne	4	2	3	10
Nordstern	3	4	3	10
Aarau	2	3	5	7
Lucerne	2	1	6	5
Bale	0	2	7	2

EASTERN SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Grasshoppers	8	1	0	17
Winterthur	6	1	2	13
Saint-Gall	4	2	4	10
Neumünster	3	4	2	10
Zurich	3	1	4	7
Blue Stars	1	1	7	3
Young Fellows	3	0	6	6
Bühl	1	0	8	2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—A change of leadership has to be recorded in the association football league standing of French Switzerland, for the Servette team which, on December 19, lost to Fribourg, was ousted from the top position by Etoile, the last-named club proving victorious at the expense of Montreux. These two matches, upon which so much depended, were the only games played in French Switzerland on the date mentioned. The Servette-Fribourg encounter was productive of very even and interesting play. Servette attacked strenuously from the commencement and constantly threatened the Fribourg goal. The defense of the latter held out, however, and half-time arrived without score. In the second half the positions were somewhat reversed, and the Fribourg forwards came well into the picture, their efforts eventually being rewarded by a successful shot, the only goal of the match, which enabled them to claim the victory.

It was by the margin of 2 to 0 that Etoile carried the day against Montreux. The Etoile team played the more classical game and there was a "finish" about their movements which was lacking in those of their opponents. In central Switzerland, the leadership of the standing was in no way affected through the three games played December 19. Two of these matches were evenly contested, but Berner gained an easy victory, by 8 goals to 2, over Old Boys. The other games were Lucerne versus Nordstern and Aarau versus Bale. In the former encounter Lucerne proved successful by 4 to 3, while in the latter Aarau overran Bale by 3 to 1.

In eastern Switzerland, Grasshoppers were without a fixture on December 19, but the two other league matches played did not serve in any way to disturb the supremacy of the leaders. Both the games scheduled for decision were productive of very even play, Zurich defeating Young Fellows by the only goal scored, and Winterthur sharing 2 goals with Neumünster.

FLORIDA FOOTBALL
DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GAINEVILLE, Florida—The football schedule of the University of Florida for the season 1921 has recently been announced. Coach W. G. Kline will remain as coach of the 1921 Gators, and Carl Perry '23 of Gainesville is captain of the team. The schedule:

October 1—United States Infantry School at Columbus; 8—University of Alabama at Tampa; 12—University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; 19—Mississippi College at Jacksonville; 24—Oglethorpe University at Gainesville.

WEST VIRGINIA FIVE WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—The University of West Virginia was forced to extend herself to down the Fairmont Y. M. C. A. basketball team here last night by the count of 34 to 26. In fact the visitors were leading 14 to 12 when the first half ended, but improved floor work on the part of the Mountaineers saved the match.

ENGLISH RUGBY
OUTLOOK GOOD

International Football Matches
With Ireland, Scotland, Wales
and France Should Find the
Rose Very Well Represented

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So far as the English Rugby football season of 1920-21 is concerned, there is a decided improvement everywhere, a fact that reflects itself most when the prospects for the fast approaching international matches come to be considered. In the first post-war season, now passed into history, it will be remembered that England, Scotland, and Wales finished level in the international tourney, and a more equitable result could not have been imagined. It is hardly likely, however, that a similar result will ensue this season. There is not a doubt that England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will be stronger this year than last, not to mention France; but to whom the supremacy will veer is yet problematical.

With the playing of the trial matches, England has chosen the national fifteen to represent the Rose in the opening international game against Wales at Twickenham. As in former years it has been a stupendous task, and not a little ink has been spilt by the critics in criticism of the chosen of the Rugby Union international selection committee. It cannot be said, however, that the selectors have had an easy task; nor have they been faced with the situation of not knowing who to leave out. Rather have they been exercising themselves as to who to include from a sea of comparative mediocrity.

With a few exceptions the likely men, including the "cape" of last winter, were participants in the two opening trials, England versus North and England versus South, which took place at Bradford and Leicester, respectively. Of the English team, 10 players made a double appearance, these being C. N. Lowe, the Blackheath wing threequarter; Ernest Hammett, Newport; E. Haselmeier, Leicester; J. R. B. Worthington, Harlequins; W. J. A. Davies, United Services (the captain of the side on both occasions); A. F. Blakiston, Northampton; R. Edwards, Newport; F. W. Mellish, Blackheath; W. W. Wakefield, Birkenhead Park; L. J. Corbett, Bristol, and K. R. J. Saxon, Cambridge University, three-quarter backs; W. Dix, Gloucester, and H. J. Pemberton, Coventry, halfbacks; F. W. Aldock, Oxford University, A. F. Blakiston, Northampton, G. S. Conway, Cambridge University, R. Cove-Smith, Cambridge University, H. Worsley, St. Albans, and W. Tucker, Bristol, C. H. Evans, Oxford University, and W. H. Wright, Plymouth Albion, forwards.

Which and how many of the above 30 players will be included in England's national team remains to be seen, as the England and Rest teams hardly contain all members of the first flight of "rugger" men. Taking the team order, the first position to be dealt with is that of fullback. Here B. S. Cummings, the Blackheath club captain, who played against Scotland, Ireland and Wales last season, is likely to be found operating again, though he is by no means the finished player for the position. With the object of discovering an understudy, E. Knapman of Torquay has been carefully tried, and although he fulfilled expectations, his play is not of a very high standard. This position is undoubtedly a weak spot in the English team, and one remembers the excellence of W. W. Johnston and his forebears at fullback.

With the threequarters a difficult problem has had to be faced. Really the best of the squad playing in English Rugby today are the South African students resident at the universities, men like J. A. Grigell (who received the "cap" last year), C. L. Steyn, P. K. Albertin, and P. M. Dixon. Again, Ernest Hammett or A. Holland, both of them English born but Welsh club players and residents, would be excellent men for the position. A certain amount of controversy has been aroused concerning the justification of playing men who are not downright English club players and born Englishmen. Putting on one side the qualification test, one comes to the actual men who are likely to figure against Wales. Lowe, as already stated, is almost a certainty for the right wing threequarter position, and doubtless Hammett, of Newport, will partner him and make a very sound combination. Edward Myers of Bradford is likewise almost a certainty for the left center, with L. J. Corbett, Bristol, close in the running. On the left wing, E. E. Haselmeier, of Leicester, has been well tested, and might conceivably fill the position. A probable line then is Lowe, Hammett, Myers and Haselmeier.

Coming to the halfbacks, these pick themselves, Kershaw and Davies, the United Services pair. Both are at present at the top of their form and they have not an equal when together. The cleverness of Davies, the English captain, has indeed been the bright point of the season. There are eight forwards to be chosen and at the moment the point at issue is to find a real leader. There were great hopes of W. W. Wakefield, the Harlequin captain, early in the season, but apart from his sound play, he has not come up to scratch as a leader. L. G. Brown, the former Oxonian and international, although far from good on his form so far, will probably gain a place on that score. One expects the pack to line up something like this: L. G. Brown, W. W. Wakefield, A. T. Joyce, T. Woods, E. R. Gardner, F. Taylor, R. Edwards and F. W. Mellish. Of these men Joyce, Woods, Edwards, Gardner and Wakefield are well high certainties, but for the re-

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Samuel Rice, Washington American League Baseball Club

maining positions there are several from amongst whom a good choice could be made.

Whatever be the pack, it will not lack weight and scrummaging ability, although the presence of a good "winner" is problematical. It is doubtful whether this "winging" phase of English Rugby is altogether wise. The idea of breaking up quickly and having your men to lead the subsequent rush in the loose sounds well in theory, but the practical application is another thing altogether. There was a recent example in the Oxford and Cambridge match, where the Cantabs with a light pack were unable to gain the ball from a scrum breakaway, while Oxford, with weight on their side, heeled out to V. H. Neeser at stand-off half, and away went the threequarters, spelling danger every time. C. H. Pillman, it will be remembered, carried the winging game to a fine art. His appearance in the second trial at Leicester was an admission that England was weak in this respect.

This season will provide the thirty-third meeting between England and Wales. Both countries have each won 15 matches, and two have been drawn, so that additional interest will be given to the game at Twickenham, when England should go far toward winning with the men mentioned above.

TORONTO ASKED TO
ROW ON SCHUYLKILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Upon his return from his home in Toronto, where he spent the holidays, J. W. Wright, coach of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen, announced that he is making strenuous efforts to get the University of Toronto eight-oared crew to enter the American Henley to be held on the Schuylkill River in this city, May 28.

This is the first time that the Canadians have been sounded out on the American Henley and according to Coach Wright they will probably accept. The University of Toronto holds the collegiate championship of Canada.

Coach Wright called out rowing candidates at Pennsylvania and 350 men responded. This established a new record for the university. Last winter more than 250 answered the call. He is highly enthusiastic over the rowing outlook here and, although there are not many veterans back, expects to build up a smooth varsity eight. One of his plans is to draw heavily from the 150-pound crew which went through last season without a defeat.

Sixteen new rowing machines have been installed in the rowing room at Weightman Hall. These machines are fitted up with regulation oars.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The United States Naval Academy basketball five defeated Moravian here Wednesday 35 to 19, it being the seventh consecutive victory for the midshipmen.

RICE'S FIELDING
IS CHIEF FEATURE

Club Star Establishes a New Accepted - Chances Record for Major League Outfielders

BOSTON, Massachusetts—From a fielding point of view the chief features of the championship season of 1920 in the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs was the work of Samuel Rice, outfielder for the Washington club. This star fielder, who was formerly a pitcher but was changed to an outfielder by Manager Clark Griffith on account of his great batting and base-running ability, made a new major-league record when he accepted no less than 478 chances. Of these 454



Samuel Rice, Washington American League Baseball Club

were put-outs and 24 assists. During the season he made 20 errors giving him a percentage of .960. The nearest approach to this record number of chances accepted by an outfielder was made by M. G. Carey of the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1917, when he accepted 468. Oscar Felsch of the Chicago Americans comes next with 464, made in 1917, and Tristram Speaker, manager of the Cleveland American League world champions, is fourth with 455 made in 1914. Rice was far in advance of the second man in 1920, William Jacobson of St. Louis, who accepted 412 chances.

Based on their fielding averages during the season and taking into more games the leading players in their respective positions were as follows: John McInnis, Boston, first base; E. T. Collins, Chicago, second base; W. L. Gardner, Cleveland, third base; Everett Scott, Boston, shortstop; Amos Struck, Philadelphia and Chicago; Oscar Felsch, Chicago, outfielder; Ray Schalk, Chicago, catcher. C. M. Wags of New York was the real leader among the pitchers as he had an average of .992 for 45 games.

Fielding honors, so far as teams went, were taken by the Boston Red Sox who had a percentage of .972. The Cleveland champions were a close second with .971 and New York was third with .969. The fielding averages of the leading players in each position follows:

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Ellison, Detroit	38	363	26	1	997	
McInnis, Boston	148	1586	86	7	996	
Johnston, Cleveland	147	1427	81	12	992	
Judge, Washington	124	1194	62	10	992	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Collins, Chicago	153	449	471	23	976	
Brady, Boston	53	111	193	8	974	
Pratt, New York	154	354	156	24	971	
Shannon, Phila.	16	35	39	2	970	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Vitt, Boston	64	61	148	3	986	
Gardner, Cleveland	154	166	362	13	976	
Ward, New York	114	132	363	16	965	
Thomas, Phila.	53	72	148	9	962	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Lunte, Cleveland	21	28	64	2	979	
Scott, Boston	154	330	96	23	973	
Weaver, Chicago	25	85	23	5	963	
Peckinbaugh, N. Y.	127	397	441	28	962	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Shanks, Wash.	35	74	2	0	1,000	
Hellman, Detroit	21	27	6	0	1,000	
Shorten, Detroit	99	168	14	2	989	
Wood, Cleveland	54	71	6	1	987	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Bailey, Boston	40	67	3	1	986	
Strunk, Phila.	102	192	19	3	985	
Walker, Phila.	24	57	1	1	983	
Felsch, Chicago	142	385	25	8	981	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Schlag, Boston	40	92	7	2	980	
Jacobson, St. L.	154	355	18	9	979	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Lynn, Chicago	15	27	5	0	1,000	
Woodall, Detroit	15	29	0	1	1,000	
Schalk, Chicago	151	331	138	10	986	
Buel, New York	80	317	62	6	984	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Uhl, Cleveland	27	6	21	0	1,000	
Hoyt, Boston	22	2	35	0	1,000	
Niehuss, Cleveland	19	0	5	0	1,000	
McGraw, N. Y.	15	2	3	0	1,000	

	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Mays, New York	45	106	1	0	992	
Kerr, Chicago	45	81	1	0	989	
Rommel, Phila.	23	13	66	1	988	

WIN SINGLES, LOSE DOUBLES

MELBOURNE, Australia—In a series of tennis matches here Thursday, N. E. Brookes and P. O'Hara Wood, the Australians, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Johnston, the

FAIRS DEFEATS
ROWLAND DUFTON

Latter Player Loses in Three Straight Sets of the United States Professional Court Tennis Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Past master and youth met, in the United States professional court tennis championship tournament at the Racquet Club yesterday when C. J. Fairs, of Long Island, New York, former world's title holder, easily disposed to Rowland Dufont of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, in 3 straight sets. The scores were 6-5, 6-2, 6-2.

Fairs, who held the world's championship from 1905 to 1907 and then regained it in 1908 and held it four more years until G. F. Covey, a fellow Englishman dethroned him, won as he pleased after the first set and now earns the right to meet J. A. Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet Club today. A change being made in the program, Soutar will play in today's match.

Dufont who had advanced to the semi-final round by eliminating J. H. Moss, another Philadelphia player, gave the former world's champion quite a battle in the first set which was long drawn out but Fairs' service and experience proved too much for the Boston man and he was obliged to bow to the former Englishman at the end of 11 games, 6-5. Fairs also outscored Dufont in the first set on points, 42 to 38. In all fairness to the veteran, Fairs, it might be said that he was slow in warming up. After he got his stroke working properly he had no trouble putting the ball in the deuces and grille for well-earned points.

Dufont started out like a real winner in the second set when he took the first game and also the second which went 15 to 13. That proved the turning point, for Fairs came back strong and carried off the next 6 games and set, outscoring the Boston man 42 to 25.

After dropping the first game in the third and final set, Dufont gave a good performance by winning the second game, 5 to 3. Then Fairs baffled his opponent with a burst of speed and won a love game, only to have Dufont even it with a 4-to-1 score. Fairs brought his skill into play after that and ran out the set with four straight games. In the second and third sets, Fairs showed flashes of his former skill. His service was extremely puzzling, the ball dropping along the side of the court in such a fashion that it was very effective. He also had a way of picking out the corners of the courts and dropping them there for no bound. A more experienced player might have made better headway but Dufont could not fathom Fairs' peculiar style. Even in defeat, Dufont was congratulated for his play.

Owing to the rain and cloudy day it was necessary to play the match under artificial light, which is against all precedent in court tennis. Fairs did not care to play at first but finally consented but, says that he will not meet J. A. Soutar today unless the match can be played in daylight. The point score:

	First Set	Second Set	Third Set
Fairs	6-5	6-2	6-2
Dufont	5-6	2-6	2-6

January 11—Mercer University at Auburn; 14—University of Georgia at Athens; 15—Atlanta Athletic Club at Atlanta; 22—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; 28—Vanderbilt University at Nashville; 29—Kentucky State University at Lexington; 30—Centre College at Danville.

February 2—Birmingham Athletic Club at Birmingham; 5—University of Georgia at Auburn; 13—Atlanta Athletic Club at Auburn; 22—Spring Hill at Auburn; 26—Georgia School of Technology at Auburn.

AUSTRIA SELECTS
A NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Michael Hainisch Is Made
Chief of the Austrian State by
129 Votes Given by Christian
Socialists and Pan-Germans

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

VIENNA, Austria.—After five ballots Dr. Michael Hainisch, an outsider and non-party man, was elected first President of the new Austrian federal republic. Dr. Hainisch is the son of Marianne Hainisch, perhaps the best known woman in Austria, the founder and indefatigable supporter of the women's movement in this country.

The three parties comprising the recently elected National Assembly did their utmost to elect their own men, but none could obtain the requisite majority of 111 votes. The strongest party, the Christian Socialists, could muster only 108 and the next strongest party, the Social Democrats, 85 votes for the former President Charles Seitz. The smallest party, the Pan-Germans, fought hard to get their man elected, hoping he might be accepted as the common candidate of the whole House.

After four ballots had yielded almost identically the same figures, it was evident that neither a Christian Socialist, a Social Democrat nor a Pan-German party man could be elected. The Christian Socialists and Pan-Germans therefore agreed to unite in supporting the election of Dr. Michael Hainisch. Of the 221 members of the National Assembly, four were absent, and three, ballot slips counter blank, leaving 214 valid. The Christian Socialists and Pan-Germans together with Count Cernin, the former Austria-Hungary Foreign Minister, the solitary independent member of the Assembly, gave 129 votes for Dr. Hainisch, while the Social Democrats up to the very last gave their solid vote of 85 to Seitz.

President Congratulated
Dr. Hainisch was then declared elected and was brought into the House, where he took oath of office and received the congratulations of his friends and supporters.

The new President is the son of a manufacturer, and his mother is honored and respected as the foremost champion of women's rights in Austria. Up to only a few years ago, Austrian women were not even permitted to belong to a political club or similar organization, and of course they had no votes. Today, women are sitting in the National Assembly. Mrs. Hainisch's training had the greatest influence on the intellectual development of Michael Hainisch. "What I am," said the President, "I owe to her." Many distinguished men in art and natural science and literature gathered in Mrs. Hainisch's house, among them Alfred von Arneth, Mr. Carnen the famous philosopher, Theodor Meynert, Max Menger, William von Lucam, and the historian, Adolf Beer.

Dr. Hainisch attended the academic gymnasium in Vienna and then devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence and economics. He studied at the University of Leipzig a year and then three years in the university of Vienna. He intended to follow the judicial branch of the law in Vienna and was a minor court official for a time. In 1886 he went to Berlin and became a pupil of the great leaders in political economy, Mr. Wagner and Mr. Schmoller. Afterward he was in the Austrian Ministry of Education but resigned from his post in 1890, and since that time he has devoted himself to social and political and economic work.

Owns Model Farm
In 1890 he was social political referee to the Society for Social Politics in Berlin, and also vice-president of the Society of Political Economists in Vienna. Since 1892 he has been actively engaged in agricultural work on his model farm in Upper Styria, where he also takes a prominent part in the local administration.

Dr. Hainisch is best known to the public as the author of some extremely important and widely read works on political and national economic subjects. One is a monograph on "The Future of the German Austrians." He also wrote a series of volumes on agrarian politics, social politics and economic statistics. As a writer, his work is more characterized by quality than quantity. He has written very little in comparison with the stores of information and knowledge he has accumulated. In his writings as in his speech, the new President is remarkably reticent.

He has no enemies, largely owing to his having always remained a non-party man, and so avoiding the glare of political strife. Nevertheless, he has a lively sense of political duties. As a member of the governing board of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, he always protested against the inflation of the currency; and he has criticized most severely the extravagance prevailing in many classes of society.

Work and Save

Dr. Hainisch has shown that the country, which the Peace Conference has created, nationally and economically without coal and without raw materials, cannot exist; but he has also emphasized the fact that much more might be produced on their own soil and that the poor children need not starve, if the peasants only did their duty and increased their delivery of grain and other foodstuffs. "Work and save" is his motto.

The Austrian press generally welcomes the election of President Hainisch. Hungary appears well satisfied, and the Rumanian States also seem to regard his election favorably. He is

assuming office at a moment when the fortunes of his country were never at so low an ebb.

The President of the Austrian Republic is elected for a term of four years and is paid a salary of 297,000 crowns and an extra allowance for entertaining. In peace times this salary would have meant nearly \$12,000, but at the present extraordinarily low value of the crown, it is about \$100 a year. In addition to his official salary, the president has an official residence in the state Foreign Office which was built by the Empress Maria Theresa.

In view of the continuous increase in the cost of living, the salaries of the highest officials in the state and members of the National Assembly have all been raised about 150 per cent. The State Chancellor will receive 37,000 crowns; cabinet ministers, 220,000; state secretaries, 209,000; president of the national assembly, 123,000; national councilors, 88,000; federal councilors, 44,000; presidents of provinces, 120,000; members of provincial governments, 38,000. The salary of the burgo-master of Vienna has also been increased to 176,000 crowns.

FOREIGN POLICY OF
TZECHS DEFINED

Fundamental Tendency Is Said
to Be to Try to Bring About
Peace on Behalf of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The fundamental tendency of Tzecho-Slovakia's foreign policy is declared to be to endeavor to bring about European peace and the idea of a League of Nations is welcomed and embraced as an essential factor. Writing in the Prague newspaper, "Cas," Dr. Benes urges the State to apply all its energy to the realization of the idea of a League of Nations and to support it with the utmost determination, as it will contribute so essentially toward consolidating and stabilizing the new republic. Dr. Benes wishes to see public opinion roused to a "Tzecho-Slovak movement on behalf of the principles of the League of Nations."

Relations With Germany
In discussing Tzecho-Slovakia's relations with Germany, advice is given to the state to follow the inner developments of Germany and to picture what the relations between that country and western Europe, as well as Poland and Russia, are likely to be in a few years' time. It is stated as evident today, that a certain group of people, through Germany and the German press, are endeavoring to lower the prestige of Tzecho-Slovakia, to misrepresent the conditions prevailing there and thus to exert a certain international pressure. Such action, Dr. Benes says, must be resisted in good time.

The relations between France and Germany will, it is considered, largely determine Tzecho-Slovakia's policy with respect to France. It is believed, however, that France will always be a friend to the new republic, which is looking for an agreement between Germany and France, as an essential to international stability. England, Dr. Benes declares, will always be an enormously significant factor in European politics, and for that reason it is fundamentally important for Tzecho-Slovakia to have English sympathy and to be on the best of terms.

Good Terms With Poland
Another factor in the stability of the republic's foreign affairs is her relations toward Russia and Poland and the Russo-Polish problem in general, but the situation is rendered difficult by the lack of unity and solidarity in Russia. An accepted mutual agreement between Russia and Poland would, it is felt, greatly aid the foreign policy of Tzecho-Slovakia, for the relations between these two states will always affect some aspect of Tzecho-Slovakia's policy. In any case it is considered essential that the republic should arrive at an agreement and live on good terms with Poland, and also, on the other hand, that her foreign policy cannot achieve permanent stability till the whole of Russia is newly established.

An international factor of immediate importance in developing a tradition for the Republic's foreign policy is her relation with the states situated to the south, particularly Jugoslavia, together with so-called Central Europe, and the Balkans. Agreements recently concluded with Jugoslavia have already appreciably helped the situation. With Rumania it is certainly expected that relations will be of the best, and to obtain similar adjustments of interest between the countries of the Little Entente and herself is the aim of Tzecho-Slovakia's practical foreign policy.

CAPE COLONY'S OBSERVATORY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Royal Observatory of the Cape has recently celebrated the centenary of its foundation in 1820. At a court held at Carlton House, London, in 1820, an order-in-council was passed constituting the Cape Observatory, the sum granted for instruments being £2800 apart from buildings, and the establishment to consist of one astronomer at £600, one assistant at £250, and one laborer at £100 per annum. The Rev. Fearon Fallow, M.A., was appointed the first H.M. Astronomer at the Cape.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING URGED
DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Cooperative marketing of farm products as a key to the industrial as well as the agricultural future of the State was emphasized by speakers at the conference of extension workers at New Hampshire College. Referring to the agricultural decline in the State as shown by the last census, Maj. Frank Knox said: "The rehabilitation of agriculture I do not hesitate to call the

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NORMAN O'NEILL

On the Writing of Stage Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Tall, gentle and distinguished, Norman O'Neill looks the beau ideal of a musician. His manner is courteous and his voice, which he uses on a musical note, has that quality of timber which is untroubled. He received a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor in the little room under the stage of the Haymarket Theatre, London, during a performance of J. M. Barrie's "Mary Rose."

"You were one of the first English musicians of note to accept the post of conductor at a theatre, were you not, Mr. O'Neill?" asked the visitor.

"Have you forgotten that Edward German conducted for Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum during the run of Henry VIII?" said he. "German's famous dances from Henry VIII were written as incidental music for that production. He was also musical director of the Globe Theatre, some years before."

"Was it a special interest in the theatre that led to your becoming conductor here?"

"I fancy I accepted the post, in the first instance, simply as a means of escaping from the drudgery of teaching, and also because I hoped it would procure me leisure to compose. When I first took up the baton here, I had not realized how interesting the work of musical director at a theatre can be, but now I find putting music to interesting plays a most fascinating branch of composition. To interpret the dramatist's intention in music and convey to the audience enough of the underlying meaning without giving away the solution before the end of the play is reached, to round off and fill in the succeeding scenes of the play and yet keep suspense awake is not always an easy task. It needs a certain amount of subtlety, and some knowledge of the art of the stage."

"The music to a play must be in tune with the producer's point of view; and yet it is up to the composer to say in music all that cannot be said in words. It is the unwelcome fact that we musicians have to indicate, that underlying meaning which the more imaginative of the audience divine. We only speak clearly to the few, and yet what we say would be heard in a jarring way by every one if we were not saying the right thing. It is our business to sustain the dramatist's intention, but not to intrude upon it. Yet incidents arise, as in the case of a commonplace musician always halts behind the conception of others while having none of his own to offer instead. Do not think, however, that I want to claim for myself gifts out of the common. I have had the luck to have great plays to interpret. A man with any music in him at all would be a clod who could not get inspiration from Shakespeare, Macbeth or Hamlet."

"My first chance came with Martin Harvey's production of 'Hamlet,' and I had written the music for several plays, including 'King Lear' when Herbert Trench produced it at this theatre, before I was associated with 'The Blue Bird,' but that was the first play in which I, or so far as I know, any other composer, used voices as an orchestral effect."

"It sounds odd, worded like that, I admit; but I mean that I used voices in the orchestra as one might use an instrument. There was some singing from the stage as well, in 'The Blue Bird,' but on other occasions, as for instance, in this present play, 'Mary Rose,' I have used voices in the orchestra as if for an instrumental effect, simply for the timber. The singers are under the stage, where they can watch my baton, and this makes them sound remote. If they sing from the wings the effect is thin and they cannot see the baton, but when an orchestra is covered, as it is in this theatre, there is no reason why singers should not stand with the instrumentalists."

"I am using the effect again in the music I have written for James K. Hackitt's production of 'Macbeth.' What they sing is inarticulate and the three voices used represent the musical equivalent of the three witches. This music is not used in the scenes upon the heath, as there the witches are on the stage to speak for themselves, but it runs like a sinister warning through the rest of the play, as a reminder of the fact that the whole catastrophe is heralded by the pronouncements of the three weird sisters whose eldritch glee expresses itself in wild orchestral laughter as the curtain falls."

"Are you using any other unusual effects for 'Macbeth'?"

"Well, I use both harp and piano, and, as you know, they are not usually combined, though I have used them together in 'Mary Rose.' I dislike brass in a theatre orchestra, though I had to use trumpets for 'Julius Caesar.' I wrote the music for Henry Ainley's production of that play at the St. James', and brass was needed to give the martial effect for many of the entrances and exits. I connected this brass motif with the play, and the trumpets stood in the wings. The greater part of the music was written for strings and wood wind."

"The ordinary theatre orchestra here in England comprises from 20 to 50 players, as a rule; I mean, of course, when a full orchestra is used. I usually have 45, strings and wood wind, and for 'Mary Rose,' as I said before, I have voices, and harp and piano as well."

"If I remember rightly you wrote the music for some of Lord Dunsany's plays."

"Yes, for 'The Gods of the Mountain' and 'The Golden Doom.' It was done when the latter play was produced in the states. They are, as you

say, wonderful plays, and I revelled in the work of trying to realize their atmosphere in music. Yes, I have had rather a number of plays of a poetic character to work on, though 'Julius Caesar' and 'The Pretenders,' a translation of Ibsen's historical play, I was able to strike the martial note by way of a change. In 'Macbeth,' I have a combination of the two. As I said before, it is most fascinating work, because every detail of a stage production is built up of a combination of several arts."

THE CONDUCTING OF MENDELBERG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

National Symphony Orchestra—First concert under the direction of Mr. Mengelberg, Carnegie Hall, New York, after dinner of January 11, 1921. The program: "Water, Water," overture; Strauss, "Don Juan," tone-poem; Berlioz, "Fantastic" symphony.

NEW YORK, New York.—If the group of musicians which Mr. Mengelberg has taken over temporarily from their regular leader, Mr. Bodansky, could do all he asks of them, doubtless the series of concerts he began on January 11 would be the most brilliant given by any orchestra of this city since the war. And in spite of the present irrepressibility of the National Symphony players, the Dutch conductor bids fair to bring back with their help standards somewhere near equal to those which prevailed in the town in former years. An artist possessing powers like his scarcely ought to spend his time school-mustering, but should, forsooth, give it all to interpreting. And yet, if the truth were told, perhaps no body of instrumentalists at present assembled in the United States would exactly meet his requirements, unless he stayed in the country for an extended period and trained it to suit him.

For probably the majority of American orchestras how weakness precisely the young of the orchestra in New York shows it, in the organization of the string section. Not but that all three of the orchestral institutions of New York and those of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities have plenty of good men, and high-salaried men, playing the part of first violin. But how many such men have they playing the part of second violin? The front of the platform on the right-hand side was where the visitor from the Concertgebouw found sluggishness of attack and heaviness of phrasing at his first Carnegie Hall matinee. And under his style of conducting, this deficiency on the right side of the platform could not be compensated for by any amount of alertness and lightness on the left.

It could be small satisfaction to the audience, noting the inadequacy of the second violins in the slow movement, for example, of the Berlioz "Fantastic" symphony, to reflect that performers in the rôle of second violin receive less pay than those in the rôle of first violin. Assuredly, now that the National Symphony Orchestra has a director who conceives the string section as an orchestra of four separate voices, rather than one of a principal voice accompanied by three subsidiary voices, enough good violinists ought to be located on the right side to produce the desired equipage. Not often does an orchestral leader come along who treats the second violins, and the violas too, as individual tone forces to be balanced, and as individual tone colors to be contrasted, with others. But Mr. Mengelberg, according to the evidence of the concert in question, has an inclination for using them that way, exalting them to a higher service than to fill out the harmony and to strengthen the general sonority. An orchestra, indeed, resolves itself into its every element under his baton, becoming, instead of a solid unit of sound, an assemblage of many sounds; the number of which, far from being limited by that of the three general choirs of strings, woodwinds and brasses, or even by that of the semichoirs, like the pairs of flutes, oboes and clarinets and the quartet of horns, corresponds, one might almost say, to the whole number of instruments employed.

Which might seem to indicate that the visitor from Amsterdam merely takes the attitude of analyst and expositor toward his scores and that he could be described as a sort of musical botanist and tulip-fancier. But no. For in spite of his insistence on detail, no conductor knows better than he how to keep the entire composition in his mind and how to hold it before his listeners' minds while making a precise reading of it, page by page. After all, the overture to "Oberon," the "Don Juan" tone-poem and the "Fantastic" symphony consist of certain definite melodic material; and nobody can justifiably raise objections against a conductor who, after the fashion of Mr. Mengelberg, brings every last bit of that material to the attention of the house.

A man who is so nice about detail might be expected to be averse to big climaxes and to be faint to prohibit extraordinary loudness in the playing, inasmuch as the usual outcome of a fortissimo is complete obliteration of individual voices, semichoirs, and even choirs. But the new National Symphony conductor at frequent moments in his concert, especially in the course of the performance of the Strauss tone-poem, called out the full power of the instrument. He did so, however, without damaging the melodic texture of the composition in the slightest. A Mengelberg fortissimo, while loud and grandiloquent, is never noisy or boisterous. It is an enlargement of the expression of the orchestra, not a din of players screeching, howling, and pounding with might and main.

Again, a conductor interested in small things might be expected to have a precise and mechanical beat. But again, no. Mr. Mengelberg presented the "Oberon" overture with all the freedom and elasticity of rhythm that could be asked for, yet without using a license of tempo that could offend the most exacting conservative professor. Broadening out a phrase here and making something like an elation of a note there, he gave listeners much pleasure and surprise, without affecting in the least the traditional outlines of the piece. Both in the overture and the symphony he disclosed a larger rhythm of his own, reading certain passages as though they were prose discourse, with the accent on whatever note happened to suit him, and scanning other passages in the manner of metrical poetry, with the stress regularly on the first note of every measure.

PARIS NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Apart from the visit of John McCormack, the great tenor, who has been heard several times at the Conservatoire by a somewhat select public, the most notable recent feature of musical life in Paris is the production of a new work by Maurice Ravel. His waltz, given at the Concerts Lamoureux, may properly be said to be a sort of apotheosis of the Viennese waltz. It pleased the audience and is indeed a choreographic poem of much interest. The rhythm is strongly marked, but the themes are reminiscent of those which have come to us already from the "Blue Danube." The dance is so much in vogue that it is perhaps not surprising that the best French composers are writing dance music. Mr. Ravel had, of course, previously written his "Valse Noble et Sentimentale." Certainly there is to be found in his treatment of the Danubian themes all the dexterity, the ingenuity, the orchestral cleverness, that marks the supple talent of Maurice Ravel. One cannot, however, regard the piece, which is somewhat long, as a really notable addition to the production of this musician. It is rather a fantastic diversion.

As for Mr. McCormack's singing, it would be idle to say that Paris is a long appreciation of a singer who is so well-known in America. But this was his introduction to Paris, and it should be said that he obtained a full measure of admiration. In singing the air of "Ottavio" from "Don Juan" he displayed a remarkable simplicity, the remarkable simplicity of a truly great artist. His method is admirable and he handles perfectly all the resources of his superb voice. In Beethoven's Cantata, "Christ at the Mount of Olives," the amplitude and the quality of his dictation obtained for him a well-deserved triumph.

In consequence of the recent visit of the Swedish dancers, the happy idea of presenting a program on which should figure one of the works of Swedish composers was conceived and executed. Mr. Nils Grevillius, the chief of the orchestra of the Stockholm-Opera, is the director of the Société des Nouveaux Concerts which presented to a Paris audience this characteristically Scandinavian music. The principal impression was one of a somewhat naive sincerity, a calm, a breadth of color without complexity, the same impression that was left by the dances of John Borlin. The folk songs of the country perfume these works—or at least some of them. For example, the symphony of Kurt Atterberg, varied and agreeable, has a healthy melodiousness, possesses a curious tranquillity, even when a more melancholy note is struck. The symphony of Mr. Hugo Alfvén also seems to be purely Scandinavian in its origin. There have, indeed, other pieces performed, such as the Intermezzo of Mr. Turc Rangstrom, which are inspired by the worst features of Italian music and the heaviness of certain German music—a mixture that is not to be commended.

The Concerts Padeloup are organizing a series of presentations of contemporary music. Massenet was chosen for the opening concert, which was preceded by a short album upon Massenet. Geneviève Vix, who is a singer heard far too seldom, sang the Mirror Song of "Thais" with a wonderful ardor. There have since been demands that an effort should be made to induce her to take the rôle of Thais at the Opera. "Maïnon" was of course freely drawn upon, as was the "Jongleur de Notre-Dame."

Paul Fort, who is one of the most original of present-day French poets, has inspired Gabriel Fauré. The musician has taken eight Ballades Françaises, and has given us some charming lyric poems at the Concerts Colonne. One of them, "Dernières Pensées," was heard for the first time.

The more experiments that are made with the Manhattan Opera House, which Oscar Hammerstein built and which Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein is today managing, the more certainly it proves to be an auditorium suited for musical performances. The Chicago Opera Company is presently to occupy it for six weeks, beginning January 24. The New York Oratorio Society is to hold its second spring festival there, the week of March 29, giving to the public a short album of music presenting the Bach Choir of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in one concert. In the week's schedule are included performances of Piere's "Children's Crusade," Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," Verdi's requiem and Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis" with Margaret Anglin as Iphigenia. Next season Fortune Gallo announces that he will use the house for afternoon and evening concerts.

STAGE DIRECTION IN OPERA

An Interview With Samuel Thewman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"The first duty of the stage director of an opera company," said Samuel Thewman, talking one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his office at the Metropolitan Opera House, "is to study the music of the work he is producing, in order to learn all about its style. For an opera cannot be acted in the same manner that a play can; and the things that must have first consideration is the musical score and not the dramatic text. Each opera demands management suited to its types of composition."

"Rigoletto," you may imagine, would be a strange thing if it were produced the way 'Louise' is. An old piece has arias and duets which are cut to a certain pattern. It consists of many vocal numbers, each closed off from all the others. A modern piece, on the contrary, consists of scenes that dissolve musically from one into the next. An ancient work can be treated in the fashion of a modern one no more than a character from a remote historic period can be put on the stage looking like a person of today. Although 'Rigoletto' and 'Louise' are only 50 years apart in date, they are so far dissimilar in their styles that they are not to be thought of together. I would no more think of handling Verdi's piece as I handle Charpentier's than I would think of showing a twelfth-century knight in a frock coat."

"Speaking of clothes, we may say that the music of an opera is a dress in which singers must clothe themselves and in which they must appropriately act. Or, to be less figurative, the music expresses the habits and feelings of the world at the time when the composer wrote and it ought to be performed in a way that recalls those habits and feelings. Note, please, that I mean the time when the composer himself flourished and that I am not considering the period with which the libretto deals. So when I put on an opera of Mozart's, I feel compelled to think of the actual decade in which it was written, and to have regard to what the temper of society was then. I find no difficulty, I assure you, in getting most of the information I desire from the score itself. Was music in Mozart's day, let me ask, a plaything of kings and courts? Well, if it was, I account myself under obligation to produce his operas with the idea that they are regal toys. Before Mozart's time operas were more concerts in costume, were they not? Let us, then, if we ever revive one of those operas, bear the concert-in-costume purpose in mind."

"Anybody who has given the slightest attention to the history of music knows that whereas in early days opera was contrived mainly to please the ear and the eye, it has been, since the days of Meyerbeer, a means for expressing intricate emotion and for representing connected action. But whether the opera be old or new, the stage director's chief subject of study should be the ideas the composer sets down in his vocal writing and instrumentation."

"The music, I hold, should be sacrificed to nothing, not even to translated words. When I say that, you will understand that I believe an opera should be sung in the original language. The composer and the public, I maintain, ought to be brought as near together as possible, without the intrusion of a translator or anybody else."

"But that is matter for other discussion. To touch briefly on the subject of acting in opera, I tell singers whose rehearsals I direct never to try to do what they have seen other singers do but what, according to the promptings of their hearts, they think they ought to do. I urge them not to think about what movements they shall make with their arms or to worry about how they shall walk, but to put themselves into the mood of the music and to act as that mood bids them. Again and again I have seen artists in the early scenes of 'Tristan and Isolde' act in complete contradiction to Wagner's music. They seem impressed with the view that the opera is tragic, and they let that preoccupation run away with them. The truth is that the music of the opening episode of that opera is joyous. The people on board the ship are going to the wedding feast of great King Mark; and Wagner indicates that plainly enough, if they will only listen to him."

In the course of further comment Mr. Thewman referred to stage direction and conducting as functions that ought never to be separated, inasmuch as the stage cannot perfectly mirror the music unless the conductor is the primary source of authority. He himself has been through all the regular experiences of composing and conducting. He studied at the Vienna Conservatory and took honors there in composition and violin-playing. For three years he was violin player in the orchestra of the Vienna Court Opera. For four years he was at Troppau and for seven years at Hamburg as opera conductor. In war time he was at Prague and was engaged there for four years in stage direction. From Prague he was called to New York by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan manager, last summer. When he read his contract, he found a clause requiring him to know English; and after signing he set about studying the language closely and systematically, while continuing his ordinary business. He pursued this avocation to such good effect that when he arrived in New York he could talk English with ease and could pronounce his words without undue accent. As a final observation to his inter-

viewer, who upon leaving complimented him for his mastery of English, he called out: "I agree with the remark of Goethe, if Goethe was the one who made it, that the more languages a man knows, the more lives he enjoys."

SELMA KURZ IN NEW YORK RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Selma Kurz, soprano, appeared in this city for the first time at the Hippodrome on the evening of January 9, presenting opera arias and other pieces, to accompaniments of an orchestra of National Symphony Orchestra men. Paul Klaser, conductor. She interpreted selections like the "Ah, fors'è lui," aria from "Traviata" and "Caro Nome" aria from "Rigoletto" with remarkable facility, showing herself a mistress of florid technique such as has perhaps not been heard here in a long time. To a vocal style of exquisite finish she added a tone of extraordinary sweetness. Moreover, she proved to have a voice of wide range, capable of delicate control in all its registers.

As coloratura singers so often do when entertaining a popular audience, she sang a part of the time with flute obligato, and she outdid both the flute-player in lightness of execution and most other sopranos. Flexibility, then, is a word that may be used to describe the voice of this artist, who has come to the United States after an almost historically long career in Europe. Delicacy is another word and richness still another. Now if it could only be further said that Mme. Kurz's rhythm is excellent and that her intonation is accurate, the cap-sheaf of approval would be put on. But smooth rhythm and pure intonation were both strikingly absent in her work at the Sunday evening concert. Not that such deficiencies disturbed the kindly disposed audience in the great auditorium of the Hippodrome. For the artist, in giving her hearers to know her voice as a mechanical marvel, seemed to do all that was expected. Inasmuch, indeed, as she was appearing as a soloist, she may have been within her rights in making free with the composer's rhythm, but she could hardly be justified in singing a large part of her music out of tune.

There may be those who will assert that the voice of this artist, strictly speaking, is not flexible at all but, on the contrary, is very flexible, arguing that she is faulty in the execution of her scales. They could declare, by way of illustration, that in her performance of the flute-accompanied aria of Handel, "Sweet Bird," she entertained an altogether unjustifiable difference of opinion with the flute player as to what a scale should be. They could, in perfect fairness, point out how she echoed the flutist's ascending and descending passages, not with runs regularly graduated from tone to tone, but with up-and-down blurs of sound, and they could, without fear of dispute, explain that to his orderly echelon of notes she replied with a wavy line of song, being in consonance with him only at the beginning and the end, and at dissonance with him at every degree between.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave the thirteenth concert of its season, January 7-8. The program was arranged to honor the founder, Theodore Thomas. No novelties were offered but Bax's symphonic poem, "The Garden of Fand," which had been given for the first time anywhere at a previous concert this season, was repeated and Widor's Choral and Variations for harp and orchestra—a not frequently performed composition—was offered with Enrico Trambonti as the interpreter of the solo part. In addition Richard Strauss' name appeared on the program for the first time since the entrance of America into the war by the inclusion of his "Death and Transfiguration." The favorable impression that had been made previously by "The Garden of Fand" was made again at this later performance of the work, but it was felt once more that the English composer rather lost his way in the middle of the piece, which is unduly long and somewhat pointless. Mr. Stock offered a noble reading of the "Eroica" symphony and of Strauss' tone poem.

The Philharmonic Society, New Orleans musical organization, reports an increase in the demand for musical entertainment in that city. All 2000 seats for its five concerts during this season have been sold, and the demand would have cared for approximately half as many more tickets, had there been sufficient seating capacity in the Athenaeum, where these concerts are held. The Philharmonic Society furnishes these concerts at cost, endeavoring to pay its own expenses, and in this year's program included such artists as Sophie Braslau, Fritz Kreisler, Mabel Garrison, Harold Bauer, Pablo Casals, Jacques Thibaud, and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

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MOISEWITSCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Benno Moiseiwitsch sits before the piano, so still and yet with a strange effect of elasticity. His hands—the flat hands of the Leschetizski school—are singularly quiet. It is difficult to believe that they are flying so fast among the keys. His face, too, is serene. There is a questioning light in his eyes as if he were asking his own question as to the music rises in tumult, that serenely never loses its control.

Those people who associate music with storm and stress of emotionalism have been heard to call Moiseiwitsch "cold." These are people who hear with their eyes. Because the executant does not stoop to mannerisms—because Moiseiwitsch has none of the devices of an actor to attract the sight of the audience and make them think that they are watching the feelings which the music he is playing arouses in him, they speak as if he lacked feeling.

Players of the school of visible gymnastics often think more of their performance than of the music which is the cause of it. They play upon their own feelings and they play upon the audience, but the impersonal artist is content to play upon the piano. Moiseiwitsch is essentially modest. He does not talk of his interpretation. He does not even think about them. He thinks of the music and leaves the interpretation to come at its call.

His friends are enthusiastic in his praise. His boyishness, his simplicity, his gentle sincerity make up a character that is essentially lovable. There is no trace of pose about him, either on or off the platform. He is shy, and though devoted to his friends to whom he clings with an almost childlike candor, he has no love for official obsequies or crowded receptions. He will talk music by the hour, or more happily still, sit at the piano and let it talk for him, but if asked questions upon his personal views on any composition, he is merely surprised, as it has not occurred to him that there can be personal views on such a subject. His only answer is to sit and play the piece in question. "This is Chopin," he seems to say—"Let me play it for you, and you will not ask me my views. That is mere waste of time. Listen to what Chopin has to say." And, as he plays, one feels indeed that Chopin's music is speaking for itself.

His musical preferences are for the great classics: Beethoven, especially Sonatas 106 and 111, Bach, Schumann and Chopin, preferably the Ballades and Etudes—these are his four favorite composers. With regard to his rendering of Chopin, Pachmann once paid him an extraordinary tribute. It was at a Pachmann recital, and Moiseiwitsch was sitting in the front row of the stalls. Pachmann recognized him, and coming to the edge of the platform, addressed the audience. "Ach, zero is my friend," Moiseiwitsch said. "He has no technique of a Paderewski and ze soul of a Pachmann!"

As a pronunciation from Pachmann himself higher praise could scarcely have been given, yet alike as they may be in their musical appreciation, Moiseiwitsch and Pachmann are very unlike in other ways. No pianist of note has fewer mannerisms than Benno Moiseiwitsch, or fewer prejudices. His tastes are classic because they are chaste and dignified. He has a very high sense of restraint and of form. He does not let the mood of the moment run away with him, or play himself into excitability. He renders each composition with an exquisitely graduated apprehension of the balance of the whole work; not developing one movement at the expense of the other, but playing from beginning to end with so clear an understanding of the meaning of the whole that one feels each note to have been perfectly in place. But in spite of this unusual sense of proportion which naturally acts as guide to his

tastes and appreciations, he is no pedant. He is never swayed by a name, but judges music by its merits, and in this way has extended a helping hand to many a young composer. He often plays the works of Manderzolt, the Hungarian, and Georges Dorday's "Lutte et l'Espoir" is another favorite with him. Though his manner is so quiet, his supremacy over his instrument is none the less powerful, and in orchestral effects his tone is rich and compelling.

Moiseiwitsch has a great variety of tones and touches, but he himself might find it difficult to say how he achieves them, for apparently the wrist and arm movement is comparatively slight. He disdains all the conscious lifting of the hand high above the keys, the dragging of the wrist below them, the sliding of the finger down the whole length of the keys or the wagging of the hand up and down at the wrist—all these obvious "methods" dear to the average virtuoso. His skill lies in his sensitive finger tips which obey the message of the music without further ado. Quite naturally—almost, as it seems, unconsciously—the music he plays speaks through his agile fingers.

Those who would study Moiseiwitsch must hear him improvise; yet even then he will be surprised if you give him the credit. To him, music is a thing, apart, and he only its mouth-piece.

CHICAGO NOTES

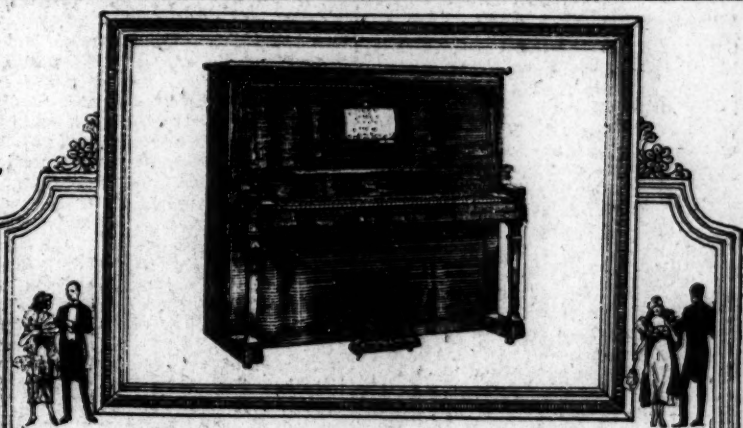
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The most interesting recent feature of the performances by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium has been the reappearance of Lucien Muratore. The French artist was presented to the public in Fevrier's "Monna Vanna," January 4, and with him in the cast was Miss Mary Garden. The beauty of voice, the skill in using it, the elegance of action which distinguished Mr. Muratore's operatic activities in the past distinguished them again in this performance. There was no doubt of the appreciation of the public, which offered a remarkable proof of cordiality and esteem even before the tenor had begun to sing. Miss Garden's Monna Vanna—a cold and carefully calculated study of medieval femininity—was excellently adapted to throw into bolder relief the glowing eloquence of Mr. Muratore's vocalism.

"Linda di Chamounix" and "Lohengrin," respectively, were repeated January 5 and 6. "L'Amore del Tre Re" was revived January 7 with Johnson, Galeffi, and Lazzari in the cast. Miss Garden was to have been included, but at the last moment her place was taken by Miss Carara, who, it was said, had not sung in the opera for seven years. Considering the circumstance it must be said that the artist well deserved the gratitude of the opera's management and the applause of the listeners. Mr. Galeffi presented an admirable interpretation of the music of Manfred and Mr. Lazzaro's Archibaldo was excellent to see and hear.

Muratore made a second appearance January 8, when Massenet's "Manon" was given at the matinee performance. The French singer again made an admirable impression. His interpretation of the polished and sometimes fervid music of the Chevalier des Grieux was appealing to the ear and his romantic histrionism was alluring to the eyes. Yvonne Gail was the Manon of the cast and one who was attractive both as to voice and action.

For the regular pair of symphony concerts December 17 and 19 the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Hertz presented a program made up entirely of works of Beethoven. The numbers offered were the "Egmont" overture, the D major violin concerto with Louis Persinger as soloist, and the seventh symphony. The height of enthusiasm was reached at the conclusion of the concerto and the violinist was again and again recalled.



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THE HOME FORUM

The Signpost

It's high above a blue, dark lake,
With a far, far view of the sea.

It boasts no more than a single sign,
And weather has washed that clean.
A smudge of paint, the ghost of
a line,
There's all of the name that's been,
It stands alone on a mountain top.
On a heather and bracken heath,
Above there's naught where the moun-
tains stop.

Blue sky and blue lake beneath,
It's watched the wild moor fifty year,
And many a sun's gone down,
And some went bright, and some went
drear.

And some with a golden crown;
It's seen cloud-shadows chasing the
light,
And sheep driven into the fold,
Travellers a few, and dogs and men,
Or a fox in the still white snow.

—H. P. Sturgis.

Paris in 1802

Hotel de Marigny, October 26th.

At length my dear Mother I think
we have seen all the sights of Paris.
Our usual good luck attended us in
fixing Sunday for an excursion to
Versailles, had we delayed it until
today we should have been caught in
a violent storm instead of having a
delightful day of which the only in-
convenience was that the sun was
rather too powerful. Indeed with the
exception of yesterday the weather
ever since our arrival in this country
has been so fine as to resemble May
much more than October. The mag-
nificence of Versailles far exceeded
the utmost expectation which my
imagination could have formed. It
has, however, been stripped of all its
finest pictures which are replaced by
those of the modern French school.

A more melancholy spectacle can-
not be conceived from the grass grown
courts & deserted Galleries. The man
who conducted us over it, showed us
particularly every part of the Thea-
ter of the transactions of the eighth
Oct., the door through which the
Queen escaped out of her bed-room,
when the mob first rushed in. The
balcony to which she came with the
Dauphin, etc., etc. As you saw it in
1788 I will not attempt to describe
to you the Opera house or any part
of the buildings. We afterwards saw
Trianon which disappointed me, in-
deed though built of marble the
weather has so entirely taken away
the polish that at a very small dis-
tance it has only the appearance of
wood painted red and white in imi-
tation of marble. Magnificent as the
collection of paintings in the Louvre
is, in some respects it would disap-
point you. In a Gallery three hun-
dred and fifty yards in length filled on

both sides with paintings, though
these paintings are the finest in the
world, the eye is distracted & the at-
tention overpowered. The light enter-
ing from alternate windows upon each
side is always dazzling & makes it
difficult to take a proper view of any
picture. Every person is, I think,
most struck by the Statues than the
pictures. . . . Of the Spectacles, Man-
field & Cunliffe unite in preferring the
Opera, not on account of the singing
which they allow to be abominable,
but of the dancing which though far
superior to any which I ever saw, is
yet to me extremely tiresome. The
pleasure which I receive from the
French Tragedies at first very much
surprised me. I could not have be-
lieved it possible that any thing so
decidedly contrary to everything
which I had been accustomed to, &
every thing which I had hitherto imag-
ined to be natural, could have so
much interested and affected me. I
do not think that I ever felt more at
an English Theatre than at La Font's
acting as Vendôme. . . . in Voltaire's
"Adelaide du Guesclin."—Letter of
the Hon. Charles William Wynn (from
"Correspondence of Charlotte Gren-
ville, Lady Williams Wynn," ed. by
Rachel Leighton).

Joseph Conrad Goes Home

At that time there was an eight-
hours' drive, if not more, from the
railway station to the country house
which was my destination.
"Dear boy" (these words were
always written in English), so ran
the last letter from that house re-
ceived in London—"Get yourself
driven to the only inn in the place,
dine as well as you can, and some
time in the evening my own con-
fidential servant, factotum and major-
domo, a Mr. V. S. (I warn you he is
of noble extraction), will present him-
self before you, reporting the arrival
of the small sledge which will take
you here on the next day. I send with
him my heaviest fur, which I suppose
with such overcoats as you may have
with you will keep you from freezing
on the road."

Sure enough, as I was dining,
served by a Hebrew waiter, in an
enormous barn-like bedroom with a
freshly painted floor, the door opened,
and in a travelling costume of long
boots, big sheep-skin cap and a short
coat girt with a leather belt, the
Mr. V. S. (of noble extraction), a
man of about thirty-five, appeared
with an air of perplexity on his open
and moustachioed countenance. I got
up from the table and greeted him in
Polish, with, I hope, the right shade
of consideration demanded by the
arrival of the small sledge which will
take you here on the next day. I send
with him my heaviest fur, which I suppose
with such overcoats as you may have
with you will keep you from freezing
on the road."

"Now, Joseph," my companion ad-
dressed him, "do you think we shall
manage to get home before six?" His
answer was that we would surely . . .
and providing there were no heavy
drifts in the long stretch between cer-
tain villages whose names came with
an extremely familiar sound to my
ears. He turned out an excellent
coachman with an instinct for keeping
the road amongst snow-covered fields
and a natural gift of getting the best
out of his horses.

"He is the son of that Joseph that
I suppose the Captain remembers. He
who used to drive the Captain's
grandmother," remarked V. S.,
busily tucking fur rugs about my feet.
I remembered perfectly the trusty
Joseph who used to drive my grand-
mother. Why! he it was who let me
hold the reins for the first time in
my life and allowed me to play with
the great four-in-hand whip outside
the doors of the coach-house.

The MS. of "Almayer's Folly" was
resting in the bag under our feet.
I saw again the sun setting on the
plains as I saw it in the travels of
my childhood. It set, clear and red,
dipping into the snow in full view as
if it were setting on the sea. It was
twenty-three years since I had seen
the sun set over that land; and we
drove on in the darkness which fell
swiftly upon the livid expanse of
snow till on the waste of a white
earth joining a bestarred sky, surged
up black shapes, the clumps of trees
about a village of the Ukrainian plain.
A cottage or two gilded by a low in-
fernal flame and then, glimmering
and twinkling through a screen of
fir trees, the lights of the master's
house.

That very evening the wandering MS.
of "Almayer's Folly" was unpacked
and unostentatiously laid on the writ-
ing-table in my room, the quiet room
which had been, I was informed in an
affectedly careless tone, awaiting me
for some fifteen years, or so. It at-
tracted no attention from the affec-
tionate presence hovering round the
son of the favorite sister.

"You won't have many hours to
yourself while you are staying with
me, brother," he said—this form of
address borrowed from the speech of
our peasants being the usual expres-

sion of the highest good humor in a
moment of affectionate elation. "I shall
be always coming in for a chat."
—Some Reminiscences, Joseph Conrad.



"The Breaker," from the lithograph by Herbert Pullinger

Burning "Stone Coal"

One of the early experiments in
the burning of coal was Judge Jesse
Fell of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania,
whose experiences are told in a book
by Homer Greene, who writes:
"Until the year 1808 all efforts in
the Wyoming valley to burn the 'stone
coal' of the region without an artificial
air blast had utterly failed. People
did not believe that it could be done.
The successes of Evans and Graff in
this direction were either not known
or not credited. It is certain that
Judge Fell had not heard of them.
His opinion of this coal could be
made to burn in an open fireplace was
based wholly on the reasoning of his
own mind. He was a member of the
Society of Friends, and had come to
Wilkes-Barre some years before from
Berks County. He was a blacksmith
by trade, the proprietor of the best
hotel in town, and he came afterward
to be one of the associate judges of
Luzerne County. When he had fully
considered the matter of burning the
stone coal, and had reached definite
conclusions, he began to experiment.
At first he constructed a grate of
green hickory sticks, and the presump-
tion is that the fire he kindled in it
was a success; for he began, immedi-
ately afterward, to make an iron grate
similar to the grates now in use. The
work was done by his nephew Edward
Fell and himself in the blacksmith
shop of the former, and was completed
in a single day. Judge Fell took the
grate home late in the afternoon and
set it with brick in the fireplace of
his room. In the evening he kindled
in it, with oak wood, a glowing coal
fire, and invited a large number of
the most respected citizens of the
place to come in and see the stone coal
burn. Only a few came, however, in
response to his invitation; they be-
lieved his theory to be impracticable,
and feared that they might be made
the victims of a hoax. But to those
who came the fire was a revelation.
It cleared the way for immense possi-
bilities. Judge Fell himself realized
the importance of his discovery, and
thought the incident worthy of record.
Being a devoted member of the order
of Free and Accepted Masons, he chose
from his library a book entitled 'The
Free Mason's Monitor,' and wrote on
the fly-leaf, in a clear, bold hand, this
memorandum:—
"Feb 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made
the experiment of burning the com-
mon stone coal of the valley in a grate
in a common fireplace in my house,
and find it will answer the purpose of
fuel; making a clearer and better fire,
at less expense, than burning wood
in the common way."

"(Signed) JESSE FELL.
"Borough of Wilkes-Barre,
"February 11th, 1808."
"The complete success of Judge
Fell's experiment was soon noised
abroad, and a new era of usefulness
for anthracite coal set in."

"The next work to which I would
call the attention of my readers is very
remarkable, both in a philological and
in a poetical point of view; being writ-
ten in a more ambitious style than
Beowulf. It is Caedmon's Paraphrase
of Portions of Holy Writ. . . .
"By some he is called the Father of
Anglo-Saxon Poetry, because his name
stands first in the history of Saxon
song-craft; by others, the Milton of
our Forefathers; because he sang of
Lucifer and the Loss of Paradise. . . .
"Striking poetic epithets and pas-
sages are not wanting in his works.
They are sprinkled here and there
throughout the narrative. The sky is
called the roof of nations, the roof
adorned with stars."

"The air prickly with
Epigrams
Prolific as was the age of Elizabeth
in splendid talkers, it was not, per-
haps, till the next century, in the reign
of Louis Quatorze, that conversation
as an art, culminated. It was in Paris,
—that marvellous city where, as Victor
Hugo says, the grandiose and the
burlesque harmonize . . . —that the
dissemination of his glory. The Grand
Monarque, himself a brilliant epigram-
matic talker, gave the cue to his court,
and a wit of the time
Hardly his mouth could open.
But out there flew a trope.

"The garden-house lay deep-emowered
In leafy arbores dewy-wet.
And round it everywhere were set
Pomegranates fully-flowered;
Their crimson glory glittered through
The fresh green curtains of bamboo.
—From "Twenty Chinese Poems,"
paraphrased by Clifford Bax.

"The garden-house lay deep-emowered
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—From "Twenty Chinese Poems,"
paraphrased by Clifford Bax.

alliteration predominates in all Anglo-
Saxon poetry, rhyme is not wholly
wanting. It had line-rhymes and final
rhymes; which, being added to the
alliteration, and brought so near to-
gether in the short, emphatic lines,
produce a singular effect upon the ear.
They ring like blows of hammers on
an anvil. . . .
"Other peculiarities of Anglo-Saxon
poetry, which cannot escape the read-
er's attention, are its frequent inver-
sions, its bold transitions, and abun-
dant metaphors. These are the things
which render Anglo-Saxon poetry so
much more difficult than Anglo-Saxon
prose. But upon these points I need
not enlarge. It is enough to allude to
them."

"One of the oldest and most impor-
tant remains of Anglo-Saxon literature
is the epic poem of Beowulf. Its age
is unknown; but it comes from a very
distant and hoar antiquity; somewhere
between the seventh and tenth cen-
turies. It is like a piece of ancient
armor; rusty and battered, and yet
strong. From within comes a voice,
sepulchral, as if the ancient armor
spoke, telling a simple, straightforward
narrative; with here and there the
boastful speech of a rough old Dane,
reminding one of those made by the
heroes of Homer. The style, likewise,
is simple,—perhaps one should say
austere. The bold metaphors, which
characterize nearly all the Anglo-
Saxon poems, are for the most part
wanting in this. The author seems
mainly bent upon telling us how his
Sea-Goth slew the Grendel and the
Fire-drake. He is too much in earnest
to multiply epithets and gorgeous fig-
ures. At times he is tedious, at times
obscure; and he who undertakes to
read the original will find it no easy
task. . . .
"The next work to which I would
call the attention of my readers is very
remarkable, both in a philological and
in a poetical point of view; being writ-
ten in a more ambitious style than
Beowulf. It is Caedmon's Paraphrase
of Portions of Holy Writ. . . .
"By some he is called the Father of
Anglo-Saxon Poetry, because his name
stands first in the history of Saxon
song-craft; by others, the Milton of
our Forefathers; because he sang of
Lucifer and the Loss of Paradise. . . .
"Striking poetic epithets and pas-
sages are not wanting in his works.
They are sprinkled here and there
throughout the narrative. The sky is
called the roof of nations, the roof
adorned with stars."

"The garden-house lay deep-emowered
In leafy arbores dewy-wet.
And round it everywhere were set
Pomegranates fully-flowered;
Their crimson glory glittered through
The fresh green curtains of bamboo.
—From "Twenty Chinese Poems,"
paraphrased by Clifford Bax.

"The garden-house lay deep-emowered
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Zeal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency of the human mind to
manifest activity by exceeding
busy-ness is but an indication of its
materiality. In order to assert its
alertness to a given problem or situa-
tion, it must be stirring matter, in the
form of men or material things, to a
state of motion. "What can I do?" is
often the question of some one solici-
tous for another. Only when this
question, "What can I do?" includes in
the consciousness of the questioner the
answer, "I can know," is the result
real helpfulness, however it may be ex-
pressed. But to the human mind,
thinking and knowing have remained
so possibly separate from acting and
doing that the term thinker has often
been faint praise for one who accom-
plishes little or nothing. And in fact,
the inference is truer than is immedi-
ately clear to the human mind, since
material thinking is accomplishing
precisely nothing in the line of ulti-
mate perfection. When thinking is to
be rightly effective, it must result in
right doing,—that is, in bringing into
kingdom of heaven; it must therefore
be right thinking, that sort of thinking
to which Paul referred when he ex-
horted the Philippians to have that
Mind in them which was also in Christ
Jesus.

Now the Mind which was in Christ
Jesus was manifest in Jesus' daily
works, a study of which reveals the
difference between the blind or mis-
guided striving toward good works
that is the highest achievement of
the human mind, and the constant
reflection of the divine Mind which
Jesus proved to be within the reach
of mankind here and now. Guided
by this divine Mind, Christ Jesus
was able through his works to define
spiritual terms by replacing the
wrong with the right concept of
thought and action.

On one occasion, upon entering the
temple, knowing as he did that the true
worship of God is purely spiritual,
Christ Jesus fearlessly overturned the
tables of the money-changers and se-
ats of them that sold doves. "And
his disciples remembered that it was
written, The zeal of thine house
hath eaten me up." To their com-
prehension, Jesus was making clear
the scientific fact that material so-
called zeal contributes not one whit
to the glory of God. By his example,
his followers can learn that true zeal
for the prosperity of God's revealed
word lies not in accumulation of mate-
rial things, or in fame or place or
power, but consists rather in that
continual proving of the Christ-man
whose coming Isaiah prophesied when
he said, "Of the increase of his govern-
ment and peace there shall be no end,
upon the throne of David, and upon his
kingdom, to order it, and to establish it
with judgment and with justice from
henceforth even for ever. The zeal of
the Lord of hosts will perform this."

In "Science and Health with Key to
the Scriptures" (p. 599), Mrs. Eddy has
defined zeal as follows: "ZEAL. The
reflected animation of Life, Truth,
and Love. Blind enthusiasm; mortal
will." As with many of her defini-
tions, Mrs. Eddy here gives the spiri-
tual term, which replaces the sec-
ond, the material, erroneous con-
cept. How this replacement goes on
in the individual unfolding appre-
hension of God, Paul's so-called con-
version to Christianity clearly illus-
trated. Here was a man so con-
sumed with the zeal of the self-right-
eous Jew to overthrow the unorthodox
teachings of Jesus of Nazareth that
with energy and enthusiasm he went
about "persecuting the church," as he
testifies of his experience. This false
concept of zeal was, however, its own
destruction, for in the very act Saul of
Tarsus caught a glimpse of spiritual
truth, so suddenly that his "blind en-
thusiasm," as quoted above from Mrs.
Eddy's definition, was temporarily
manifested as physical blindness, sim-
ply to be replaced by the light, the
sight of spiritual understanding of
what constitutes real zeal. When this
understanding unfolded to his con-
sciousness, Paul manifested in the
cause of Christianity that zeal which
Mrs. Eddy defines as "the reflected ani-
mation of Life, Truth, and Love."

Paul's experience is that of the
seeker for the truth as taught in Chris-
tian Science. When to his conscious-
ness circumstances present themselves
that seem to call for zealous action in
the cause of Truth, and there comes
perhaps in their wake the fearful
temptation to go out to war with the
weapon of the adversary,—the impulse
to "do something"; then the student of
Christian Science needs to watch that
the answer to his question, "What can
I do?" be answered by the knowing
that all there is to do to be zealous is
to be constantly reflecting the "ani-
mation of Life, Truth, and Love." Then,
as David overcame Goliath with the
simplest of weapons, so it is the privi-
lege of the Christian Scientist to hit
the mark unflinchingly in the cause
of Truth consists not in striving mate-
rially for a spiritual goal but in know-
ing that the goal and the race are one,
and are won on the basis of the com-
plete spiritual unity of God and His idea.
The false concept of zeal arises from a
supposed separation of desire and
achievement in mortal mind. As this
mind is put off, and the Mind of Christ
put on, as "blind enthusiasm" gives
place to "the reflected animation of
Life, Truth, and Love," the strife
ceases and the overpresence of the con-
stant right operation of divine Principle
unfolds.

The student of Christian Science
needs to remember that, not the atti-
tude of Martha, "careful and troubled
about many things," but that of Mary

sitting at the feet of her Lord; not Saul
pillaging the Christians, but Paul man-
ifesting that Mind "which was also in
Christ Jesus"; not the money-changers
in the temple, but the tribute-money
in the fish's mouth, are the objec-
t-lessons of true zeal, because they re-
place blind faith with the understand-
ing which predicates accomplishment.
The practical results of spiritual zeal
make Christian Science the heaven of
the lump of material misconceptions,—
religious, political, and economic. For
the student of Christian Science, in so
far as he reflects in his daily experi-
ence the truth that prevails, brings to
his individual business scientific prac-
tice. He knows that, to take the stump
mortal mind of the superiority of the
spiritual idea there is no need, since
this idea cannot fail to be manifest in
the way that can be best understood
and accepted. It is understanding,
based on proof, that "the zeal of the
Lord of hosts will perform this" that
permits of that quiet, undisturbed pa-
tience with which the student of Chris-
tian Science may await the outcome of
every so-called issue.

Song of the Wind

Cheerily,
Merrily
Dancing along
The crest of my song
Breaks over the lines,
And foams as it reaches
The marvellous beaches
Of dark tossing pines.
Here I go rushing
Down into valleys
Half shadowed over;
Brooklets are hushing
Themselves in the clover
That laughs at my sallies.
Here
Like a deer
Let me race
On the prairies,
With dew for the flowers,
And diamonds in showers
To gem the blue face
Of the delicate fairies.
Down in the grass
Lightly I pass
Slipping
Or dipping
As a wild bird
In the trough of a sea,
Or as a herd
When bushes are stirred
Merrily skipping
Over the lea.

Ho! little swallow,
Let us both follow
Into the West
The car of Apollo
That rolls to its rest!
Good-night, birch-tree,
Hie thee to sleep
Wrapped in thy leaves.

—Ernest Fenollosa.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Policy of the Porch

THE story of Thomas Jefferson hitching his horse to a post outside the Capitol is one which it has become the habit to dismiss with an indulgent smile. But, in all seriousness, the action of the President, apocryphal or not, even if any man chooses to regard it, meanly enough, as a pose, remains indicative of one of the greatest facts in the universe, the simplicity of Truth. It is impossible to go into the bedroom of the Duke of Wellington, in Walmer Castle, and view the plainness of its camp equipment, without some realization of what Tennyson meant when he wrote of him.

"As the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

When, therefore, the President-elect of the United States expresses his desire, in the simplest language, for the simplest of inaugural ceremonies, he enriches the records of the nation with an imperishable plea for a return to that golden age on which the Roman of the Augustan age looked back with the same longing as the Englishman of the dawning nineteenth century.

"Plain living and high thinking are no more:
The homely beauty of the good old cause
Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,
And pure religion breathing household laws."

Mr. Harding has unquestionably raised a mighty lintel over the portal of his presidential career, and if he carves that career in accordance with the word he has carved upon that stone, the great war will be followed by a great presidency.

For Mr. Harding's message to the country was not summed up in the word economy, but in the word simplicity. The two words may mean the same thing, but they do not necessarily. Economy, for example, may become nothing but a synonym for fear, simplicity need never do this: it should be always what the Romans were fond of expressing it as, *beata, sancta, happy and holy*. Nor is the man who achieves simplicity called upon to be simple in any derogatory sense. "Simplicity of character," writes that true philosopher, Lord Morley, "is no hindrance to subtlety of intellect." The world's memory might be more retentive of this, with advantage. Instead of charging itself with the story of Jefferson ordering a coach and four to carry him the hundred yards from his lodging to the Capitol, and being disappointed by the failure of his coachman to arrive in time, it might rest content with the story of his walking across, or even riding to the famous post to which he is said to have hitched his horse, and rejoice that there ever was a man, since Cincinnatus, whose habits, in a great position, were sufficiently simple to make the legend, if it be a legend, credible to a censorious world.

At the same time it is to be hoped that Mr. Harding's decision is to be regarded as a precedent, and not as an exception. When republics begin to tread in the footsteps of empires, it is well to remember a certain great line about treading on an empire's dust. The people who benefit by these displays are of necessity a handful of a nation, and they have no claim to be considered above their neighbors. It is true that the hand of the tax-gatherer is exceedingly heavy at the moment, and that the number of those out of work is disturbingly high. But the solemn occasion of the installation of the first magistrate of a great republic ought to be uninfluenced by such issues as these. Its ceremonies ought to be dictated by Principle, and by Principle alone. Principle is not a chameleon changing from presidency to presidency, and the finances of the United States are not in a condition to prevent right being done. The fact probably is that since Senator Harding became President-elect, he has suffered the disillusionment of all men who attain high office, and he has not lacked the moral courage to refuse to put his ideals behind him.

Mr. Harding having been elected to fill the office of president, finds himself the object of solicitude of every one in the country who imagines that he has claim to recognition, direct or indirect, which he is not ashamed to urge. The deluge of correspondence, the hours of interviewing, and the interminable arguments which all this brings down upon the victim, threaten to go beyond the limits of human patience or human endurance. Indeed, some indication of what it all means escaped Mr. Harding in his recent address to the Masons. At such a moment it should really be the pride of every citizen to hold up the hands of their future President, as Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses, in the day of the battle with Amalek. The papers teem with inspired statements as to who will fill this office and who that. It is absolutely impossible that all, or anything like all of these can be true. And the truth is that they are simply either the gossip of the clubs or kites sent up to suggest that the claims of a particular politician have been, or certainly should be, recognized. "If," said a disgusted political leader, the other day, "I were Senator Harding, I would shut my door, and make my announcements, of my own free will, on the day of my inauguration."

Whether Mr. Harding will take this advice, literally or not is immaterial, whether he will take it at all or not is his own business. But there are signs that he has become somewhat restive under the harrow of political intrigue, and that the intriguers have acquired something more than a suspicion of the fact. Anyway it is to be hoped that he will show the same independence in forming his Cabinet that he has shown in the matter of the inaugural ceremonies, and that to the policy of the Marion porch and the Capitol porch will be added that of the White House porch; or, to put it a little differently, that the same frank methods will be employed by the President-in-office as by the President-elect. If there is any final lesson to be read from Mr. Wilson's ultimate failure it is that, instead of trusting the people, he fell under the spell of secret diplomacy. When he spoke to America, when he drove through the streets of London, when he entered his hotel in Paris, the democracies of the world were his friends. But as, day after day, the seals and

the red tape of secret diplomacy were bound and pressed upon the doings of the Peace Conference, he began to stand more and more alone. Let Mr. Harding not fall into such a mistake: but let him be faithful to the policy of the porch.

Squandermania

THEY have invented a new word in England. It is squandermania, and its mission is to be as offensive as possible to Mr. Lloyd George and his ministry. Frankly it must be admitted that the Prime Minister has done much to make it possible for the Samsons of the Anti-Waste party to pull the financial temple down upon his head. That he realizes this at last there is no doubt, and if he were to take the bull by the horns, and go to the Exchequer himself, as, during the war, he went to the Munitions Office, it is extremely likely that he would cut the hair from the heads of all the Samsons, and build a temple of Retrenchment, with sword of debate in one hand, and the book of revised estimates in the other. The question is not, however, so much whether Barkis is willing, as whether Barkis is able. In other words, the ministry is a Coalition ministry, and the friends and supporters of Mr. Bonar Law might, like the "Dook of Wellington," on a certain occasion, "have a word to say."

If we are to believe Sir Thomas Polson, who has just snatched the Dover seat, a brand from the bonfire of the squanderers, Dover is the knockout blow in the fight for economy. Lord Rothermere is even more enthusiastic. He is of the opinion that there is not a safe Conservative seat left in the south of England. All of which only proves that it is easily possible to advocate anti-waste in government expenditures, and yet to cling to the utmost extravagances of language. The political meteorologist is quite as uncertain in his prognostications as the weather prophets in theirs. It is, indeed, in these matters, always safer to adhere to the unsensational advice of Mr. Asquith, to "wait and see." Dyer, of course, was a remarkable object lesson—not in any turn-over of votes, for that was insignificant, but for the number of voters appealed to, through their pockets, to whom apparently the questions raised by the great war were as dust and ashes. Major Astor, who fought for the Coalition, polled only 432 votes less than Viscount Duncannon at the general election. But whereas the total poll at the general election was 16,370, the total poll on Wednesday was 24,764, which means that 8394 voters who would not take the trouble to vote on the subject of the peace, turned out to vote when their pockets were threatened.

What has happened in Dover is only typical of what is beginning to happen all over the world. The £9,000,000 battleship is causing Englishmen to reflect that nations like individuals are susceptible to bankruptcy. The United States is too rich to give much thought to such a question at the present time, but even citizens of the United States, when faced with expenditures ninety-three per cent of which are for the naval and military services, begin to sit up and take notice. Mr. Daniels, of all people, promises the country the biggest navy in the world in five years, with no particular occasion for his generosity. Such a new departure, indeed, is this for Mr. Daniels that his admirers are beginning to find extenuating circumstances in the suggestion that he knows he will never be called upon to put his words into deeds, and is only endeavoring to show the country the inevitable consequences of its rejection of the League of Nations. As a matter of fact, however, these be but instances. It is the man in the street, or perhaps more particularly the woman in the street, who is beginning to wonder why governments should run nations on lines which would be the despair of a business man, and spell bankruptcy through and through the commercial world. They find the answer in the old saying that people spend their neighbor's money much more readily than their own. And as a consequence, the ordinary voter is beginning to grow restive.

Anyhow it is an unquestionable fact that the great Coalition, with its literally multitudinous majority, is beginning to feel the effects of the campaign against waste. What always takes place on these occasions is that the separate elements of Coalitions begin to blame each other. The Coalition was held together during the war by the extremely thin bonds of necessity. But the war is over, and the Coalition seems to be exhibiting all the symptoms ever manifested by the Coalitions which have gone before it. At the same time, the party resembles more than anything else Mr. Robert Cratchit's Christmas turkey, that is to say, there never was such a majority before. That is why Lord Rothermere and Sir Thomas Polson would do well to follow Mr. Asquith's caution in waiting to see.

Canadian Labor and Protection

OF the great mass of expert opinion collected by the Ministerial Tariff Commission in Canada, during its recent sittings, none was perhaps more interesting than that submitted by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Mr. P. M. Draper, its secretary. The Trades and Labor Congress represents some 200,000 workers, organized into 2000 unions, and Mr. Moore has always shown himself ready to take the broadest possible view of industrial conditions and policy. On more than one occasion, during the war, he was instrumental in allaying unrest, and preventing hasty action, whilst the congress as a whole has shown a strong disposition to avoid extremism.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, according to the statement submitted to the tariff commission, is staunchly in favor of protection. Canada, the statement declares, is placed in the center of competition, with the fully developed industries of the United States to the south, the workshops of Great Britain to the east, and the cheap labor of the Orient to the west. Canada, therefore, needs protection against unfair competition, but the congress is strongly of the opinion that protection, in the past, has not been properly devised or properly administered, and that very drastic reforms are necessary. As might be expected, the reforms advocated by the congress are chiefly concerned with the safeguarding of the position of Labor; nevertheless, it cannot be

said that the interests of the country as a whole are, at any point, lost sight of. Thus, the statement urges that industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employees from other countries; that the Labor Department should have power to investigate and exercise control over conditions of employment so as to assure a just standard of living for those engaged in protected industries; that protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement; and that the government should have full control over capitalization so as to prevent the watering of stock.

Perhaps the most important proposal put forward by the congress is that for the establishment of a tariff board. In the past, the amount of the tariff has been fixed after parliamentary debate, and the tariff law once enacted, it has been nobody's special business to supervise its operation and generally to note its tendency. The congress believes that Parliament should, of course, retain the right to decide upon the tariff, but it maintains that such decisions should be made only after the fullest investigation by a competent board, upon which Labor should be duly represented. This board would be charged with the task of submitting necessary fundamental changes to Parliament, and of supervising the tariff regulations within certain defined limits.

Whatever be thought of these proposals, a very general approval will be accorded to the plea made by the congress that the tariff should cease to be made a matter of political expediency. The question, however, is one of considerable complexity, for, in Canada, there is a very sharp division in the ranks of Labor itself on the subject. The farmers, almost to a man, are in favor of reducing the tariff very drastically. They seek a lower price on "all articles required for cultivation of the soil and for the support of the family," and this demand practically covers the whole field of industry. The problem, however, is by no means insoluble, and it is at least possible that a permanent tariff board as proposed by the Trades and Labor Congress, operating entirely along non-party lines, might be the solution.

Conductors

ARTURO TOSCANINI, the Italian orchestral conductor, in visiting the United States with La Scala Orchestra, may be said to have transplanted Mediterranean thought and feeling to Atlantic shores. For having organized his players in war time and having since then traveled with them all about Italy and having now voyaged with them to the Western Hemisphere, he has surely done nothing more or less than gather up the sentiment of the people of Milan, Genoa, Venice, Florence, Rome, and Naples and set it before the people of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other places to meditate upon and, if they like, make their own. That the conductor of La Scala Orchestra has won the approval of his fellow-countrymen as an artistic hero, in unison with them in aspiration, can hardly be questioned. Whether, then, he affects the attitude of American listeners toward the symphony composers or does not, he will at all events reveal in the course of his visit much concerning the Italian national heart.

No sooner did Mr. Toscanini start his American enterprise than Albert Coates, the British conductor, made a trip over the ocean, to direct, in Walter Damrosch's place, the New York Symphony Orchestra in two performances, one of them illustrating the development of British music during the last two centuries and a half. Plans were laid for the exploit last summer, when Mr. Damrosch was on a concert tour of Europe with his men, and the invitation can be looked upon as a strategic movement, and a brilliant one, on the part of the New York Symphony conductor. For Mr. Coates' visit tended to strengthen, in the first place, the attraction of a series of historic programs which are included in the season's arrangements; and to justify, in the second place, Mr. Damrosch's own methods of orchestral interpretation, which, as with the majority of old-school American conductors, are marked by breadth, even flamboyancy, of style, and fullness, even excess, of sonority. These methods, German no doubt in origin, are quite another thing from those employed by conductors of Latin tradition, like Mr. Messager, who visited the United States two years ago with the Paris Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Toscanini, who is to spend the winter journeying over the North American circuit with his players from the conservatories and instrumental studios of Italy.

Within a day of Mr. Coates' taking ship home, there reached New York the Dutch conductor, William Mengelberg, to hold temporarily the post of Artur Bodanzky at the head of the National Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Mengelberg, according to remarks which he made about himself to an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor soon after his arrival, is German in his traditions, his principal teacher in the technique of his craft having been Willner, who was formerly in the thick of musical activities in Munich, Dresden, and Cologne. But in spite of what he said of himself, other persons have declared him to be an untraditional man, and they have referred to the completely modern effect of his interpretation of the Bach "St. Matthew" Passion for example; and they have spoken of his treatment of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony as new at every performance. But the matter of tradition aside, he may correctly be described as having crossed the sea with a message for the public of New York written in the scores of masters old and new, from Bach to Mahler, and sealed with the applause of the public of Amsterdam and of many other cities of northern Europe.

To take a glance into a non-tonal realm for comparison's sake, an American arboriculturist, returning a number of years ago from a campaign of exploration in Eastern Asia, brought home a large and representative portion of the tree life of China and Japan in the shape of seeds, packed in the bottom of his trunk. By careful planting and propagation, he developed the seeds into trees capable of surviving and of thriving in the climate of New England. In somewhat the same manner as he transferred forms of natural beauty from one part of the world to another, done up in tiny pieces of paper, so

Mr. Toscanini, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Mengelberg, wielders of the orchestral baton, have conveyed musical elegance, grace, charm, and glow from their countries to America, carrying them on the point of a little tapering stick.

Editorial Notes

ARE the captains and kings who departed during the war beginning to return? Russian peasants there are of whom it is said that they pray for the coming of a Tzar. We know that the restored Constantine is a national hero to many a Greek; that the Junker is devoted to the house of Hohenzollern; that the proposal for a monarchy that shall unite Magyar aspirations is on people's lips at Budapest. It is even said that some misguided Frenchmen are now dressing up the former Emperor Charles as a "warm friend of France," and that in spite of the fact that the rehabilitation of the Hapsburgs would be, not merely an act of treachery to Italy and a challenge of her legitimate gains, but would disintegrate the new Serbian Kingdom and help the realization of the Teutonic dream of a march to the Aegean. Here is a hint for the little entente. Will it take it?

VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ enters the lists as a defender of the man of letters who has the business instinct to make a financial success of his literary career. The modern writer has still much prejudice to live down along this line. Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain and even Balzac, though the last-named had business capacities of a high order, are only a few of the many spinners of tales who would have done better to have stuck tenaciously to the one certain talent they knew how to use. But the man nowadays who like Cervantes could finish a "Don Quixote" without the wherewithal to buy a meal, is probably the victim, more or less, of his own conviction that art flourishes in poverty and is stimulated by hardship. The weaver of stories in the East still goes from street to street and house to house, a very wandering Homer, always on the fringe of vagrancy. But, as Blasco Ibañez would imply, there is nothing incompatible in the union of the business man with the man of letters. On the contrary, the former, possessed of the latter's powers of imagination, could doubtless reach to heights of financial success hitherto undreamed of by him.

DR. JOHN M. BREWER, director of vocational guidance at Harvard University, points out that there is growing need for people who buy goods to learn to be intelligent in buying. "The buyer," he says, "has come to be considered not as a person, but as a sort of a victim to be influenced by certain subterfuges of expert salesmanship, which has become a game without an umpire." On the other hand, people who buy from insincere motives, he says, have encouraged deceptive practices on the part of those who sell. Buying goods with the intention of returning them, in Dr. Brewer's opinion, is a form of sabotage. He thinks better information should be brought to bear to obviate the distrust which is now so common in buying and selling. No doubt he is right. Without information, nobody can hope to buy or sell advantageously. There is one thing further, however, that would seem to be highly desirable. That is a sincere purpose on both sides to transact business only on the basis of a square deal.

How little it takes to start an argument! Some one said the scenes in "Sentimental Tommy," as it is to be reproduced on the films, were not typically Scottish, and some one else said they were. The inevitable controversy followed, with all the Pickwickian investigations, and the ubiquitous press agent adding fuel to the flame. To express an opinion in favor of one side or the other might revive the discussion, therefore it is best let alone. But what matters it which side won? Did the "Scottish" scenes in "The Pride of the Clan," in which Mary Pickford added to her laurels, mar the story because they were laid in Marblehead, Massachusetts? Not in the least. Had Tammas Haggart, another of Barrie's characters, been able to follow the film controversy, he might have smiled, even though he holds that a humorist is not supposed to both make the joke and see it.

A CYCLIST was making his way toward Dublin in the dark, when his progress was unexpectedly blocked by a soldier with a fixed bayonet, who forbade him to pass that way. He explained to the representative of the forces of the Crown that he was going home, and asked how he could get there. The soldier said: "Well, you can take that other road and turn back into this one a little farther down. I think there's no guard there." It is reassuring to have such practical evidences that the habit of most people to be accommodating may shine through the none too tolerant aspect of the soldier on duty.

IT HAS been proposed by one of those who approve of the decision to have no inaugural festivities at Washington on the occasion of the entry of President-Elect Harding into office, that salvos of artillery be fired in towns and cities all over the United States on the 4th of March as a sign of jubilation. To this the reply should be an emphatic No! It is unquestionably desirable to set an example of economy by simple ceremonies at the national capital—but not in order to waste powder and make a noise elsewhere.

THERE is a pathetic note in the message sent by Mustapha Kemal to Mr. Titcher, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. "We request," the letter reads, "that an end be put to the attack of Armenians on our people and that you offer your services for intervention at your earliest convenience." For a long time the rest of the world has been given to understand that it was the Turks who were attacking the Armenians.

CITIZENS of the United States, and of other lands will find ample justification for expressing a demand for economy when they realize the truth of the statement made by Reginald McKenna, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that "in almost every country excessive government expenditure is the main cause of high prices."